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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

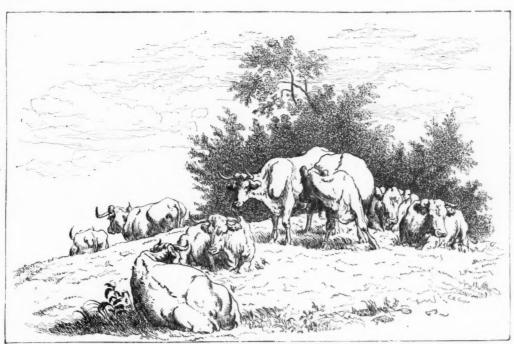
AUTOMATIC ENGRAVING: TECHNICAL AND HISTORICAL.

BY JAMES SHIRLBY HODSON, F.R.S.L.

Author of "An Historical and Practical Guide to Art Illustration," etc.

THE modern processes of automatic engraving are at the present day so frequently employed for the purposes of book illustration that it has become eminently desirable for printers to acquire some technical knowledge subject of process engraving, as it is popularly called, received in consequence a marked impetus. It is now proposed to give a brief summary of the present knowledge of automatic engraving, with such specimens of the work as may serve to illustrate the progress which has been made.

The processes at present in use seem naturally to lend themselves to the following classification, which will serve to show the scope of the subject and the extensive field which it now occupies:



TYPOGRAPHIC ETCHING

of the methods adopted in the production of such engravings. By this means alone can a reliable judgment be formed of the peculiarities and advantages of the various processes, and of their adaptability to particular descriptions of work.

A very useful "International Competition of Automatic Engraving" was arranged in 1885-86, and some of the products were shown in the "Inventions Exhibition" held in London in the first named year. This competition attracted considerable attention, and the study of the

DIVISION 1.—Mechanical and Chemical Processes, including typographic etching, relief aquatinting and typo-zincography.

DIVISION 2.—Photographic Relief Processes, photo-typo-zincography, in line and in half-tint.

DIVISION 3.—Intaglio (or copperplate) Processes, including the varieties of photogravure.

DIVISION 4.— Gelatine Processes, including heliotype or collotype, woodburytype and staunotype.

The methods included under the divisions 1 and 2, in

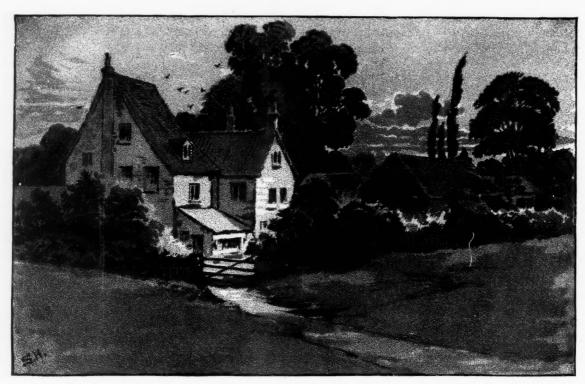
the above classification, are those which more particularly concern typographic printers; and in this paper it is proposed to deal with the subjects enumerated in the first of these divisions, reserving the remaining and possibly more important processes, belonging to division 2, for a future occasion.

There can be no doubt that process engraving has had to encounter considerable prejudice and opposition from printers as well as from engravers. The opposition of the engraver for so formidable a rival may be readily excused; but it is already recognized that the increasing demand for pictorial illustration leaves scope for the automatic as well as the manual form of the art. The printer, too, has discovered that to produce good impressions from a process block is a very different matter to printing from a wood cut. The new departure in printing thus required has been

a semi-fluid state; and then the plate becomes a mold for the electrotyper.

The illustration of typographic etching which is given, is by Dawson's process, and is the work of Miss E. M. Cooper, from a cattle subject by the late Mr. Hill.

The Relief Aquatint is a reversal of the older or intaglio form of the art, inasmuch as the parts of the plate which are "stopped out" by the artist are those which form the design, and are consequently intended to be printed. The plate upon which the drawing is to be made is coated with a mixture of spirits of wine in which powdered resin has been incorporated. The design is then made with a brush dipped in some resinous compound, such as Brunswick black, and when the plate is submitted to the first biting in an acid bath the parts of the plate so protected resist the effect of the acid, while the other portions of the



RELIEF AQUATINT.

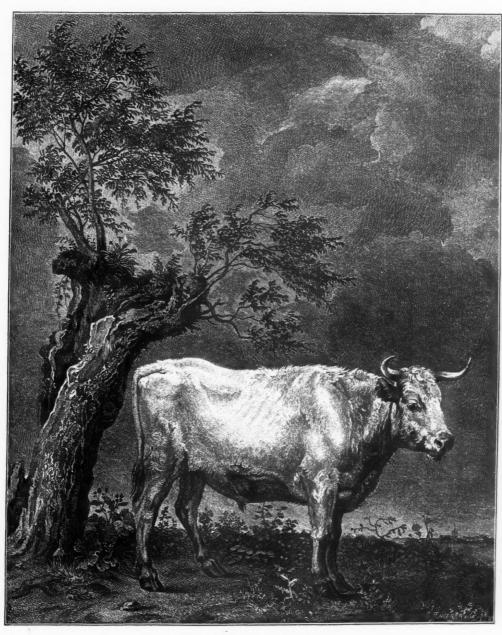
made a matter of special study by the printers of the New World; and England is in this respect fast following the lead of America.

The history of the processes in the first division is very simple.

Typographic Etching, which is intimately associated with the name of Mr. Alfred Dawson (by virtue of improvements effected by him upon the original invention), was discovered by Edward Palmer in 1844, to which the title of "glyphography" was given. This process, so far as the engraving—or what supplies the place of engraving—is concerned, is mechanical in its character. The etching or drawing is made with an etching needle upon a metal plate, which has been previously coated with wax; and when the drawing is completed the picture is in relief to the extent of the thickness of the wax coating. This depth is subsequently increased by the addition of wax in

plate are bitten away. Relief aquatints are of quite recent introduction, and have been chiefly employed as assisting in the production of typographic chromo-prints. The specimen which accompanies this paper is almost unique, as adapting the process to a subject in "black and white," giving the complete picture in one printing. It is a farmhouse sketch aquatinted, by Shirley Hodson.

With respect to *Typo-zincography*, the most frequently used of all the modern processes, the claim of discovery is rightly accorded to Mons. Gillot, whose son is still actively engaged in directing the very extensive *atelier* of Gillot et Fils, in Paris. The specific name of this process has been changed more than once, in the hope of avoiding the prejudice and antagonism with which at starting it was assailed by those whose manual employment it threatened to supersede. Mons. Gillot (*père*) first gave to the results of his discoveries the title of *Gravure Paniconographique*;



TYPO-ZINCOGRAPHIC BLOCK.

afterward he adopted the name of Gillotage, giving the style of gilloteurs to those who performed the details of the work under the inventor's instruction. The Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale was, in 1856, made the first depository of the detailed description of this process, previously to which, at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, the distinction of "honorable mention" was conferred upon some results shown by the inventor. From Paris the process was imported into the United States and into England, and at the present day it is practiced, with more or less success, in almost every country in Europe.

Typo-zincography and photo-typo-zincography, although often alike in the appearance of their respective results, are not identical in the mode of production. Both terms designate typographic blocks produced by automatically engraving upon plates of zinc; but in one case the aid of photography is invoked while in the other it is

unnecessary. To produce a typo-zinco block a drawing is made upon lithographic transfer paper with transfer ink. This is laid down in the ordinary way upon a lithographic stone, and an impression from the stone is transferred to a zinc plate which is afterward submitted to the action of acid in a bath. By this means all the exposed parts of the surface of the plate become bitten away until the picture or drawing appears in relief. From time to time the plate is "rolled up" with an ink in which resin forms a component part, so that any inroads by the acid upon the lines of the design may be checked, and the work further protected.

When the original picture which is to be reproduced is drawn upon cardboard with pen and ink, and in all cases where the typo-block is required to be upon a different scale as to size, either by reduction or enlargement, photography must be employed. The negative obtained has to be printed photographically upon a carbon paper previously sensitized by bichromate of potash. This carbon print is transferred to a zinc plate, and after the unemployed portions of the carbonized paper are removed by washing, the biting-up is effected in a similar manner to that adopted for the typo-zinco block.

To aid the draftsman in making his drawing there are specially prepared papers which may be obtained. These papers, in several degrees of fineness, are made by being coated with an enamel surface upon which a network of lines is produced. The accompanying diagram will sufficiently indicate the character of this prepared paper and the method of its use. The compartment No. 1 represents the unused paper; No. 2 shows the drawing made in pencil, with the deep shadows in India ink; and in No. 3 the scratching away of portions of the enamel surface for the "high lights" is shown. This operation also gives a lighter tone to the shading by "white lining," analogous to the similar operation and effect with which we are familiar in modern wood engraving. The use of these prepared papers offers no impediment to the work of the artist, who finds, on the contrary, that it promotes his putting forth his artistic powers in their most usual form.



SPECIALLY PREPARED LINED PAPER.

This naturally leads to the consideration of the best methods of preparing drawings for reproduction. The most important advantage claimed for automatic engraving is that it affords the means for the absolute and faithful reproduction of the draftsman's touch and artistic feeling. This advantage will, however, be altogether lost, or at least will be deprived of its value, if conditions to which the artist is unaccustomed be imposed upon him. If, for instance, the artist be hampered by the adoption of a new material or by a novel manipulation, his best efforts cannot be expected to be apparent in his work; and the inevitable result of a distasteful employment will be its ultimate abandonment as impracticable.

There are two distinct styles of drawing for reproductive purposes, namely, drawing in line, or fac simile, and drawing in "wash." For the purpose of the present paper, the first of these will be taken into consideration, reserving the "wash drawing" until "half-tone" pictures come to be treated of. The simplest form of typozincography is that produced from drawings made in lithographic ink upon transfer paper. In reproducing such designs photography is not needed. Drawings may also be made with pen and ink upon bristol board, and may with advantage be made to a larger scale than the

intended reproduction. A third method is by using the specially prepared paper already described. The copying of engravings, both copperplate or wood, also belongs to this simple form of typo-zincography.

The specimen chosen to illustrate this part of the subject is a reproduction of a copperplate engraving in line after a painting by Paulus Potter (1625–1654). A copy of the original engraving is in the writer's possession, from which the reproduction was made by Angerer & Göschl, of Vienna, for the "International Competition," before mentioned.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A FOREMAN.

BY ALFRED PYE.

So many printers are ambitious to become foremen who are totally unfit for the position, that a few remarks upon the qualifications necessary to the making of a good foreman in a printing office, will not be out of place. To a certain extent it may be said of a foreman, as of a poet or general, that he must be "born, not made"; for though it is possible to educate a person sufficiently in the details of the work to take charge and direct the business of a

printing office, yet the higher qualities of tact, ability to handle a body of men, and economic disposition of large quantities of work, are generally natural, and not easy to be acquired.

To be a good foreman of a job and book printing office, one must of necessity be himself a thoroughly practical printer, well versed (in every description of work. It is scarcely to be supposed that a man can give out a

job to be set, together with the necessary instructions, unless he is capable of setting the job himself, if need be. A great failing in some foremen when giving out work is, that their instructions are not sufficiently explicit for the guidance of the journeyman. One who understands his business will have the general character of the job or book outlined or decided upon before he begins to give out copy; then his instructions will be clear and concise, and the workmen will have an intelligent conception of what they must do, and the completed job will bear the impress of a master mind in the uniformity of style and excellent appearance of the work.

The competent foreman will make himself thoroughly acquainted with the capabilities of his office for turning out work—the quantity and quality of the material in use, the number and description of presses, the general character of the work done, etc. With this knowledge he will always be able to act promptly in any emergency. A general knowledge of sizes and qualities of paper stock, cardboard, etc., is essential in small and medium-sized offices; but in large offices, where a stockman is employed to attend to this department, there is not so much need for the exercise of such knowledge. He should be able to give estimates on the cost of job and book composition;

the time a job will take to set, the number of thousand ems a manuscript will make, etc. Though this work is often done in the office by the employer, every foreman should be able to estimate correctly, as he is liable to be called upon to do so at any time.

The power of insight into character should be one of the attributes of him who is placed in charge of a number of men and boys, in order to control and maintain harmony among them at all times. Conflicts of opinion will occasionally arise in the best regulated printing office, and it is the foreman's duty and privilege to smooth over these differences and restore peace and quietness among the disaffected ones. He needs to be somewhat of a statesman and general, exercising diplomacy in some cases, and in others giving commands which must be implicitly obeyed. If able to command the obedience, confidence and respect of those under him, he can discharge his duties with satisfaction to his employer, to the workmen, and with comfort to himself. Tyrannical conduct should never be indulged in under any circumstances, for, sooner or later, it will act like a boomerang, and rebound on the author with disastrous effect. Workmen are not slow to discern whether the power intrusted to the foreman is arbitrarily or judiciously exercised, and their own actions are largely influenced by the course he pursues in either direction.

He should be a man of even temper, not easily ruffled. Many vexatious incidents daily occur that tend to irritate one's nervous system and stir up anger; but the foreman should not allow them to excite his temper. How can he expect to control others if he is incapable of controlling himself? Harsh words and cutting or satirical remarks do not tend to preserve the peace in a community, even though that community be circumscribed by the four walls of a printing office. "Greater is he that ruleth his own spirit than he that taketh a city." The workmen should be treated as gentlemen, for, though servants, they are not slaves, and are just as sensitive as himself to abuse or unfair treatment.

Being the direct representative of the employer in all matters relating to the mechanical portion of the work, he should take as much pride and interest in the business as if it was his own, keeping his eyes ever open to the advancement of the business of the office by practicing economy wherever possible to do so. The care and preservation of the material in his charge should be one of his chief concerns. Under the care of some foremen, the same amount and kind of material can be made to do twice the work, and consequently be doubly as productive, as in the hands of others. He should endeavor to retain thoroughly competent workmen, even if it be necessary to pay them higher wages; for a poor workman is always dear at any price. With a staff of good workmen and the practice of reasonable economy, he would be able to produce results both satisfactory and gratifying to the firm employing him.

In addition to the foregoing qualifications (which we do not claim to be all or nearly all that are necessary), a good foreman should be strictly temperate. Some otherwise excellent foremen have lost their positions through

too much indulgence in the pleasures of the "flowing bowl," and one addicted to intemperate habits is liable to be irregular in attendance to his duties, and to lose that perfect control over the men under him which he should at all times possess during working hours. It would appear to be somewhat of a farce for an intemperate foreman to reprove a workman of similar habits, which he would certainly at some time be called upon to do. Irregular habits are sure to undermine the confidence of the employer in his foreman, and result in his dismissal from office; while strict and unvarying attention to duty will as surely bring commendation and advancement.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HOMELY TALKS ON HOW TO SUCCEED.

III .- BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

WELL, George, business seems to be pretty good with you, and our talk will necessarily have to be cut short this morning; but better a short interchange of ideas than none. I think, old as I am, I seldom go into another printing office without learning something new. It is a poor office, indeed, that hasn't learned something valuable that others do not know.

I stopped at B. C. & Co's just now on my way down, and they showed me several valuable little kinks which I never thought of. For instance, they lock bearers with each form at each end of their job press chases, when the paper is not too large to go between them. Instead of using type-high bearers, which would make mischief if the grippers struck them, as they often carelessly would, they put in a piece of five to pica wood furniture on edge, and slip a nonpareil quad under each end of each strip of furniture. These hold the furniture to proper height till the form is locked up and taken from the stone, leaving the quads behind. If perchance the grippers get in the way of these bearers, the bearers are simply pushed down and no harm results. The effect of the bearers is to hold up the rollers so they just touch the face of the form. It is marvelous what a difference this makes, especially in a light open job, which so often is blurred by inequality of ink on the edges. At the same time, the bearers save the rollers very much; indeed, they totally prevent the cutting or creasing of rollers, so common where a job with lengthwise rule is running.

I noticed they kept all their spaces and quads for job fonts in a space case in the center of the room, the cases and cabinets containing neither spaces nor quads, thus preventing the growing conglomeration of spacing material usually found in job cases. This plan keeps all the spaces and quads in sight and available, and saves the time usually wasted in going from case to case to get material with which to space a line. Using the point system exclusively, there is no danger of mixing quads and spaces.

Another of their conveniences is a cleat nailed up in a handy place, with slits sawed in it, in which to hang up sticks when not in use, instead of leaving them lying about in odd places, wherever they happen to be dropped.

Another good idea of theirs is to print an impression of each job on the back of its ticket, when not too large, of course. It usually happens that when the duplicate of some small job is ordered, there isn't a sample to be found in the house; but if printed on the ticket when first ordered, it cannot get away, and is at hand in a moment.

In looking over your stones I see a state of affairs there which I should not consider creditable in my office. You have no regular distributer, have you? Well, it is quite evident. You wait for a slack time, do you, when all hands turn in for a general "clean up"? Perhaps that course is wise, but my experience teaches me otherwise. Look here: Of some jobs scarcely anything is left but the skeleton, the rest being pulled one type at a time for other uses. The tweezers are the typefounder's best friend, and in no case are they so useful (?) as when pulling type from standing matter. A very little slip-and valuable sorts are ruined forever! Not only is type ruined, but much time is wasted. I have noticed that some of your men are poring over the stones most of the time. Suppose you watch them for a little while and note the time they spend looking for sorts - you will soon see that a regular distributer would be great economy (1) in saving of type; (2) in saving of time; (3) in amount of material necessary to carry on your work, by getting more frequent use of the material in the office. Jobs which must stand would better be put away on shelves made for the purpose, where "dust and dirt will cease from troubling and the puller be at rest." However, it is usually cheaper in the long run to electrotype or stereotype a form than keep type standing; or, if uncertain about the second use of the form, a matrix of it can be made for half the price of the stereo, and finished up if the job is again ordered.

It is poor economy to have an inadequate supply of furniture, sorts, etc. I know you complain that it is nothing but buy, buy, buy, leads, slugs and quads, all the time. It happens in your case that there are enoughlying about in dead forms to afford ample supply; but if this were not the case, it would be wise to have a liberal supply of all these necessary sorts. A few hours wasted by a \$16 man will buy quite a lot of leads and slugs. True, there are some things which always will be short during a rush, no matter how plentiful the supply; but this nuisance can be reduced to a minimum very wisely.

Before going let me give you a formula which to me is invaluable in the pressroom, and for which I paid \$25 in hard cash. It is made of the following ingredients:

Boiled linseed oil								 21/2	GZ.
Balsam fir									oz.
Demar varnish								 2	oz.
Balsam copaiba								 3	oz.
Simple syrup		 						21/2	drams.
Mucilage (gum arabic)		 						2	drams.
Pulverized alum						0		1/2	dram.

Shake well and let stand for several hours before using.

A little of it softens up sticky rollers or ink, reduces ink without affecting its color, makes cold weather printing possible, is just the thing to mix colors with in making tints, and is in every respect more useful than the ordinary printers' varnish. Try it and see if it is not so. The formula will make about a quart, and cost you from fifty to seventy-five cents each time it is filled. Good morning.

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THE PRACTICAL PRINTER.

BY H. G. BISHOP.

f. COMPOSITION.

WE now enter upon the field of actual operation, where all that has been learned up to the present will be brought into requisition. But only those who have carefully and earnestly studied the preceding pages will be fit to enter this field with any profit to themselves or any likelihood of becoming useful members of the craft. Therefore, it may be better for some that they should turn and retrace their steps over the ground already covered, and come back to our present standpoint with increased knowledge and better qualifications to proceed.

Composition (or typesetting), while it is not a mere mechanical operation, requires great dexterity and a nicety of application, such as few other occupations call for. The rapidity with which a good compositor can transfer the types from the boxes, wherein they lie in a disordered mass, to the composing stick, and build them up one by one into all kinds of words and sentences, astonishes a looker on who is not in the secret.

The first thing to be learned in connection with composition is the lay of the cases. This is called

LEARNING THE BOXES,

and is far more important than might appear at first sight. The compositor should not only know where every letter, figure, point, space, etc., may be found, but should go over the boxes so frequently and persistently that he cannot possibly make a mistake. Especially is this important in connection with such types as are not frequently used; for here, as elsewhere, there is a great temptation to shirk the thorough mastery of the necessary details and only learn so much as appears requisite for present emergencies. As before stated, there are very few compositors who have thoroughly learned all the boxes in the upper case, and consequently it cannot be wondered at that many of those boxes are little else than receptacles for pi.

Having learned the boxes thoroughly, the compositor will proceed to fill his case with type by means of

DISTRIBUTION.

This part of the work is of more consequence than many compositors appear to think. It is safe to say that more than one half the marks made on proofs are the result of careless distribution. A little extra time spent on this part of the work will be saved many times over in composing and correcting. It is better to be a little slower in putting the type into case than to lose time by picking up the wrong letters, and having to change them either in the stick or after the proof has been read.

POSITION OF THE BODY.

This is a matter which should receive careful attention, not only because it materially affects the amount of work which can be done, but also because it affects the health. Many men have brought on serious diseases of the chest and lungs through assuming a stooping posture, whereby these organs have been contracted and cramped. The body should be kept erect and the height of the cases

should be so adjusted as to conform to this position. Sitting should be avoided, as it is almost sure to lead to a stooping habit. The left hand, which holds the stick, should follow and wait upon the right hand, which picks up the types. The eyes should travel a little ahead of the hands, so as to see which way the type lies in the boxes, that it may be taken hold of at once in the right manner and carried to the stick with the nick in the right position. There should be no hurry, but every movement should be sure, deliberate and steady. Many compositors have contracted the bad habit of making several false movements, which are simply the result of hurry. Instead of picking up a letter every time their hand goes to the box, they will make two or three picks instead of one, and then, instead of taking the type direct to the stick, they will stop to turn, tap it on the center of their case, click it against their stick, or use some other false motion equally absurd. The amount of time lost in this way is very great, and those who wish to become fast compositors must avoid making a single movement which is not necessary. The man who makes the greatest number of these unnecessary movements sets the least number of types. A hasty habit also leads to other evils, such as dropping types which have to be picked up again, dirty proofs which have to be corrected, breaking lines in spacing, bad justification, and many others equally injurious. Boys should be taught "first to be accurate, then to be quick." There is more danger of their going too fast than going too slow. Speed will almost invariably follow a slow, careful beginning, but will never be acquired where careless haste is allowed to become a habit.

JUSTIFICATION

is another part of the process which can be performed in such a manner as to materially affect the amount of work done. The time spent in justification by different compositors varies considerably. Some acquire the habit of looking ahead and apportioning a certain quantity of their copy to fill the line. This is not so difficult as it might at first appear. After a little practice it will be found easy to see before half the line is set up what number of words will be required for the balance. A good compositor will thus often avoid having to change more than two or three spaces to justify his line, whereas a careless one will have twice the number to change, and spend twice the time over it. But not only does justification affect the number of ems that can be set up, it also affects the value of the matter after it is set up. Badly justified matter may cost more in the shape of time lost in handling it, or through letters drawing out after it is on the press, or working off its feet, than it cost to set up originally. Every line should be made exactly the same length. It is a bad practice to justify lines so tightly that the last space inserted has to be pushed down with another type. The lines should be just tight enough to hold themselves in the stick firmly, supposing the stick should be turned upside down. It will often happen that in the setting of a line the types may lean a little to one side, and unless properly adjusted will appear off their feet when printed. A careful compositor will never allow such a thing to happen, as he will, by the aid of his left thumb, take care that

every letter is made to stand perfectly upright before he tightens his line.

EVEN SPACING.

Besides the spacing out which is called for in justifying the lines, there is another and perhaps more important phase of this subject, and that is spacing evenly between the several words which go to make up a line. There are certain rules which it would be well for compositors to observe at all times, no matter what kind of composition they may be engaged upon. We will just enumerate a few of these:

First. All matter which is leaded should be more widely spaced than solid matter, and this increase in the width of spacing should be regulated by the amount of space put between the lines—whether one lead, two leads, three leads or more. Nothing looks more unsightly than solid matter with square pigeon holes between the words, unless it be double or treble leaded matter with only thick or thin spaces.

Second. The spacing should be uniform, not only between the different words contained in a line, but between the whole of the words contained in a whole page, or the whole job. A very common error is to put thick spaces through the last line of a paragraph, no matter what the spacing of the previous line may be. This error is not only one of the commonest, but is one of the most easily remedied. Let the compositor only bear this point in mind, and he will naturally space the last line with either thick spaces, en spaces, or whatever is called for. Then, in order to give the spacing a uniform appearance, it may be necessary to vary the spacing according to the shape of the letter with which a word begins or ends.

Third. The indentation of a paragraph should also be regulated by the amount of space to be put between the lines. Where a one em indentation would be all right for solid matter, it would not look well for widely spaced lines; in that case it would be better to indent two or even three ems, according to the width of the column or page. Even in the case of solid matter, the indentation of the paragraph should depend on the length of the line.

Irregular spacing arises from carelessness as often as from a desire to pick up more types. Of course where a man is engaged on piecework there is a strong temptation to rush the types together, and on newspaper work it does not much matter, though even then a good compositor will pay some regard to his spacing, and not lose much time on it either. But on book or magazine work the spacing should be carefully done, and no man who prides himself on his ability will neglect this important point. Let a man once make up his mind to space evenly, and he will soon acquire the habit of doing it all the time, and will, by looking a little ahead, learn to do it without loss of time.

DIVISIONS.

In connection with spacing must be mentioned the dividing of words at the ends of lines. Though it may not be easy to avoid the division of words altogether, and while it may be true that a bad division is better than bad spacing, yet it is nevertheless true that a great many very ugly and unnecessary divisions are made for the want of a

little forethought and care. Some of them are wholly inexcusable, and are sufficient of themselves to condemn a man as an incompetent workman. The writer can remember when, as a young man, engaged on bookwork, he had great trouble in correcting such mistakes. The proofreader would think nothing of making a "ladder" nearly the whole length of a page, in order to correct one bad division and to avoid irregular spacing, until the end of a paragraph was reached. Then the division of a word was seldom allowed at all if it could possibly be avoided, but if allowed, could only be so in certain forms. In the case of one very particular and expensive work there was not a single division through the whole of its three hundred pages. How was it done? Well, it was not so very difficult a matter. The measure was wide, and we had to go back sometimes and drive out or get in a word, but always observing the necessity for uniformity of spacing. About that time there had been a composing machine placed upon the market, and a committee of about a dozen were deputed to meet the inventor and take into consideration the practicability of such a machine. After careful and painstaking examination we came to the unanimous conclusion that the time occupied in taking up the long lines which were set by the machine and putting them through the composing stick, properly spacing and justifying them, took so much time as to almost neutralize any advantage there might otherwise be gained. The inventor tried to persuade us that the time required for such spacing and justifying in the ordinary method of composing was considerable, and in fact did not differ much from that required in the case of matter set up by his machine. But one of our number took up a stick in the ordinary way and set up for about half an hour, and by looking ahead and arranging his words to suit his lines the justifying took so little time that it could scarcely be taken account of, he only having two or three spaces to change in any one line; and when a proof was taken it was found to be free from errors, with only one division and the spacing uniform.

CLEAN PROOFS.

A clean proof is one of the most unmistakable signs of a good compositor, for no matter what else a man may excel in, unless he has clean proofs his worth as a compositor is greatly decreased. Generally speaking, a dirty proof (like many other defects) is simply the result of carelessness. Let a man aim at producing a clean proof and he will be careful in his distribution, will read his copy so as to catch the sense of what he is setting up, and will read over his lines before justifying. A dirty proof is not only a disgrace to a man, but is a positive loss to him and to his employer, for not only is his time wasted in corrections, but the proofreader's time is wasted in marking and revising. And yet how often do we hear a compositor trying to excuse himself when a mistake has been allowed to pass, by blaming the proofreader, instead of taking the whole blame upon himself, where it rightly belongs. As well might a thief try to shift the responsibility of his thieving onto a policeman who failed to catch him in the act.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE WORLD.

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

"THERE are no tools more ingeniously wrought or more potent than those which belong to the art of printing," wrote one of the most learned men and profound thinkers of this century. He was right. The world is indebted more to the little cubes of metal, ycleped "type," and the results produced by them, than to any other invention, probably to all combined. Their products, contrasted with those of the pen, are as lightning flashes to the slow, labored progress of the old "Prairie Schooner" in the days of almost fathomless mud, when railroads were a delusive dream. With close and patient application the gray-goose quill can furnish one or more a few at best - finished manuscripts in a day. The press makes light of tossing off forty thousand an hour, to be increased as need requires to an hundred thousand and why not? - a million. Practically there is no limit to what steam and steel can do; nothing man dare not attempt and conquer.

To this, and the cheapness that comes of rapidity of production, the world is indebted for the abundance of reading; the ease in securing the coveted volume; the flooding homes with literature; the giving to the poor the same means of knowledge that the rich possess; the opening of the vast thought treasure-houses of the old and the instant bringing to his door all that is new and valuable.

So cheap have books become that they are but lightly cared for. Wealth reads hastily and throws them aside. They find their way to the men dealing in such wares to again secure purchasers and readers; and, those who have tested the matter, know by pleasant experience that "your second-hand bookseller is second to none in the worth of the treasures he dispenses," and the scholar has found among piles of rubbish many a long-desired volume his means would not permit him to enjoy at first cost. Were it not for printing this could not be so by any human agency. The minute fragment of a second gives what it once took years to elaborate upon parchment, and an illuminated missal more beautiful in design and brilliant in color flies from the press in less time than it took the old cloistered monk to re-nib his pen.

The world at large is far more indebted to printer and printers' ink than it is willing to acknowledge, than it can even realize. What would we learn of the sun-lands, of the sterile plains and mountains of the North, of the trackless jungles and malaria-breathing rivers, were their secrets not told by leaden lips? From farthermost regions the lightning whispers of prosperity or disaster, and by the aid of cold type the news is dished up to us with our buckwheats and sausage; a king dies, a queen is crowned, and we relish the intelligence with our mid-day sorel; a ship goes down, an earthquake rocks, opens its cavernous mouth, and sucks hundreds of shrieking wretches down into a never-to-be-opened grave, and we shudder as we sip our tea. The world rolls on, and we sit as with fingers upon its pulse and feel the most feeble throbbing, the fitful coursing of the blood, the happy or troubled beating of

its mighty heart. By the mesmeric essence generated in and flowing out from the press we are brought *en rapport* with every dweller upon the globe. We sit at the feast of empress, "receive" with president, become part of the eloquence of the senate, lie down to rest in the tomb of the Cæsars, and float with Cleopatra in a golden argosy, amid the lotus perfume of the dreamy Nile.

For all these things, for a thousand others, we are indebted to the "ingeniously wrought" type, to paper, press and ink, to those who study their capabilities and work, the most earnest for the greatest good, the widest enlargement, the most intellectual lives. Banish the press from the earth, and worse than savage heathenism, than Egyptian darkness, than groping in chaos for the soullight of the earth, would return.

Banish the press and with it would go, or soon follow, every institution of learning, everything tending to lift mankind to a higher plane, every aspiration for mental enlightenment, every thrill of living a better life, every dream save such as the unlettered nomad of the wilderness may have of beauty, sublimity, grandeur, of a hereafter blessing and to be blessed.

Without the press and the component parts that make it great, powerful, respected and matchless in the gathering and distribution of knowledge, what would we know of the cyclone storms sweeping the seas and dragging down the strong swimmer, in his agony? What of the Arcticborn blizzard that rushes over the land and marks its path with frozen men and cattle, with railroads blockaded, and starvation feeding itself fat upon wretched humanity? What of the tidal wave that suddenly, without warning, rises in its might, engulphs cities, and rolling over islands, leaves no trace of its having once been? What of the pestilence that stalketh at noonday and revels amid death and destruction? What of war in distant lands, rioting in blood, making the mind sick with groans of the dying, and earth reeking with rotting carcasses and white with bleaching skeletons? What of the birth of those who will grow into our places when we are gone to return no more? What of the orange wreaths' perfume at the altar of marriage, and the sad-eyed violet resting upon the coffin lid? What of noble deeds or shuddering horrors? What that amid the star-strewn sea of night another jewel, glittering with light and beauty, had been traced? What that along the sides of the mountains the homes of a once mighty race had been discovered? What that in the depths of the valley a mine that equaled Golconda, and dwarfed the miser's dream of gold, had been stripped of its concealing earth, and given to the wondering eyes of man? What of wind or tide, of wave, of the to ashes whitening breath of fire, the deadly play of the lightning, the crashing of railway cars through bridges, the grinding to powder by icebergs of ship and steamer? What of the happenings throughout the wide world that mark every day as its own, and make every night a thing of beauty or a season of doubt, dread and despair?

The world is wide; its inhabitants as the sands upon the seashore. As a spiritual telegraph, a soul telephone, the press brings them into communication one with another. By its accessories the flight of Puck has become

something more than a merely fanciful inspiration of what yet might be, and Mercury more than an ideal herald of the gods. There is nothing so wild that it has not been impressed into its service; nothing so powerful that it has not bent its neck to the yoke and been chained to the chariot wheels of its progress. Sea, land, water, earth and air are its abject slaves. The levin wrath pauses at its bidding, bows submissively to its behests, and labors peacefully at the wheel. Almost to the sun has it said, "Stand fast," and been obeyed in picturing men and still life, in illuminating its pages with the starry glitter of the night and the comet's fiery train. It has caught and reproduced in form, to be read by mortal eyes, the words of the living God, and almost stolen through the golden gates to "interview" angels, to catch the music of harps and give realistic descriptions of life - the life spiritual - around the throne.

The press is daunted by nothing human, stands almost unblinded in the presence of the great All-Father. It is, if not the source, the embodiment of all terrestrial knowledge, very largely the arbiter of fate; the most perfect history of what has been and the foreteller of things to be. To it the world is indebted for the wide spreading of the springs of learning that irrigate and bedew the fields of thought in every clime. To it is indebted every branch of trade and business for wealth and prosperity. To it the sculptor bows in reverence and the painter in homage. From it shrinks the false and dishonest, the sham and the pretense, and the highest in the land shrink imploringly, when its thunders of wrath are awakened, and condemnation bursts from its leaden lips.

The world acknowledges something of this great obligation, but not as much as it should. "The mold of a man's fortune is in his own hands." So is it with the press, and in its own hands rests the power to compel recognition of obligations due, just in proportion of its being true, strong, just and worthy.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HONOR IN THE PRESSROOM.

BY FLY STICK.

SOME pressmen avoid, if possible, anything like hard work, or what may require thought or patience, and cunningly devise a way to put the burden on somebody else, at the same time believing they have deceived any one who may be in a position to question their motives. But the old saying that "None are so deceived as those who are trying to deceive others," is as true today as ever, and is practically illustrated when these men, from some unexpected cause, lose their job, find their places filled by those who have not yet become known as good or competent, but who have that other qualification highly prized by employers—honor.

An employer appreciates an honorable man, and will close his eyes to many of the faults occasioned by a want of skill, knowing his man to be conscientious. An honorable man can be trusted to economize in a proper manner, while one without this trait leaves a noticeable waste in his wake, which can be seen in his manner of handling paper, taking care of his rollers, and keeping his presses

in condition. Some pressmen pride themselves on their ability to produce a good impression of their work in the shortest possible time, and believe this alone constitutes first-class ability, and in this alone their interest centers and ends, while ignoring other equally important matters. With such a man good presses have been ruined for the want of oil in parts that are hard to get at; others have been broken by tufts of paper and dust working their way into the most sensitive parts. Continuous runs of large editions, without any serious mishap, is considered a lucky circumstance in some offices, which is some assurance that the pressman is attending to his duties in his employer's interest.

Again, some pressmen are continually finding fault with the ink they are using, and, whenever they can, make this the scapegoat for bad work produced, and unless the ink-maker has an unimpeachable character for making a good ink, the pressman often carries his point. That this is a fact, sometimes, may be fairly admitted, but an honorable man will hesitate about making such a statement unless he has absolute proof to back him in making it. As ink is a costly article it adds to the credit of the pressman to make it go as far as possible, yet some men have been known to blame the ink for bad work when the real cause could be found in dirty rollers. These men may be seen cleaning out their fountains more often than is necessary, and as what is thus cleaned out is never used again for printing, may be considered so much wasted, as the following fact will prove: A large pressroom in an eastern city suddenly ran out of book ink, owing to an order for a new supply having miscarried. As the ink got low in the fountains, the pressmen became clamorous for more ink, much to the annoyance of the foreman, who expected a new lot in due time. The ink not having arrived, however, the men were told to keep a sharp eye on their work, and when it commenced to run light, to stop the presses, and lay off for a while. The pressmen, not relishing this order, were put to their wits' end to avoid such an affair, and devised a way by which, like the "widow's cruse of oil," the ink seemed to be increasing rather than diminishing in the fountains, much to the astonishment of the head of the department, who ordered an investigation, when it was found that the pressmen were stealing ink from a large refuse barrel in a corner of the room. At this discovery, the foreman was indignant, but on examining the work on the presses, and finding everything all right, was easily converted to the new idea, and ordered the ink to be all used if necessary until a new supply came; and it was, to the extent of a hundred pounds, which was discontinued only when a new supply arrived. Some pressmen work together by a rule of their own making, and ready to ask favors of their employers while they are seldom willing to return the favor when occasion may require, but an honorable man has the interest of his employer at heart, which commands respect and oftentimes more wages.

It is well known that ink mills which have steel cylinders (rollers), instead of granite cylinders, do much injury to the colors as soon as they get hot. It has lately been discovered if such iron rollers be nickel-plated there is no injury to the colors at all.

AUTHORS' NAMES.

The following list of current literary pseudonyms, with the real names of their bearers, is taken from Hazell's "Annual Cyclopædia":

NOM DE PLUME.	REAL NAME.
Max Adeler	C. Heber Clark.
Ally Sloper	
F. Anstey	F. Anstey Guthrie.
Cuthbert Bede	Edward Bradley.
Carmen Silva	Queen Elizabeth of Roumania.
Lewis Carroll	Rev. C. L. Dodgson,
Dagonet	
John Dangerfield	Oswald Crawfurd.
G. Fleming	Julia Fletcher.
Grace Greenwood	Mrs. S. J. Lippincott.
Holme Lee	
Vernon Lee	Violet Paget.
Helen Mathers	Mrs. Reeve.
John Oldcastle	Wilfred Meynell.
Pen Oliver	Sir H. Thompson.
Max O'Rell	Paul Blouet.
Ouida	Louisa de la Ramee.
Leader Scott	Mrs. Lucy Baxter.
Arthur Sketchley	Rev. George Rose.
Speranza	Lady Wilde.
Hesba Stretton	Sarah Smith.
Toby, M. P	
Mark Twain	Samuel L. Clemens.
Uncle Remus	Joel Chandler Harris.
John Strange Winter	Mrs. H. E. V. Stannard.
Emma J. Worboise	Mrs. Etherington Guyton.
Zadkiel	Lieut. R. J. Morrison.

GALVANIZED WOODEN TYPE.

A recent French invention, says the Bulletin de l' Imprimerie, is likely to create quite a revolution in the typographic world. It is wellknown that type is composed of lead and antimony, and this accounts for the weight of the forms and the inconvenience attending their removal from the stone to the press or machine, and vice versa. To remedy this inconvenience, wooden letters were cut and are usually employed for broadside work, but these are much affected by the influences of temperature, the various liquids used for cleaning type, and are moreover damaged by the repeated use of the planer. If an ordinary font of metallic type soon begins to wear, it is certain that wooden type, however hard the material of which it is made, rapidly breaks or warps in such a way as to destroy the accuracy and regularity of the letters. But would it not be possible to continue the use of wooden type by protecting it from the influences which seemed to condemn it? This is the question which has repeatedly been asked, and is now answered in the affirmative by M. Duval, of Paris.

By means of a special process, which is no other than a galvanoplastic application, M. Duval has succeeded in rendering wooden type unchangeable in form and consistency. It is well understood that the application is meant for type of a certain size, such as usually employed for broadsides, etc. In order to produce what the inventor calls galvanized wooden type, the letters are placed in a galvano-plastic bath, and by a special patented process the top of the letter only receives a coating of copper, that is to say, the part only which gives the impression, and is liable to wear. Under these circumstances, the letter, while preserving nearly the lightness of wood, is as strong as metal, the copper coating rendering its form unchangeable, and preserving the wood from exterior influences and other risks which result from the ordinary manipulations to which type is subjected. The covering of galvanized copper has also the effect of preserving the delicate serifs of the letters, which are as strong as type metal. Although M. Duval has at present only employed his process for broadside type, he purposes so far to improve his method as to permit of its application to heraldic engraving, to escutcheons, arms, etc. It is probable that the process will, in time, be generally applied to all kinds of wood engraving. This would permit of the cuts being preserved indefinitely, or of their being used for long numbers without electrotyping, which enlarges the lines and deprives the original work of its artistic niceties.

But even in its present state the invention of M. Duval has rendered practical service in the different offices where it has been used, and deserves to rank with the most useful typographic achievements of the present time.—Exchange.



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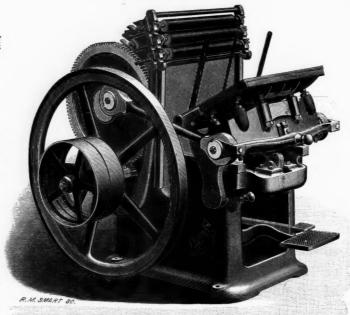
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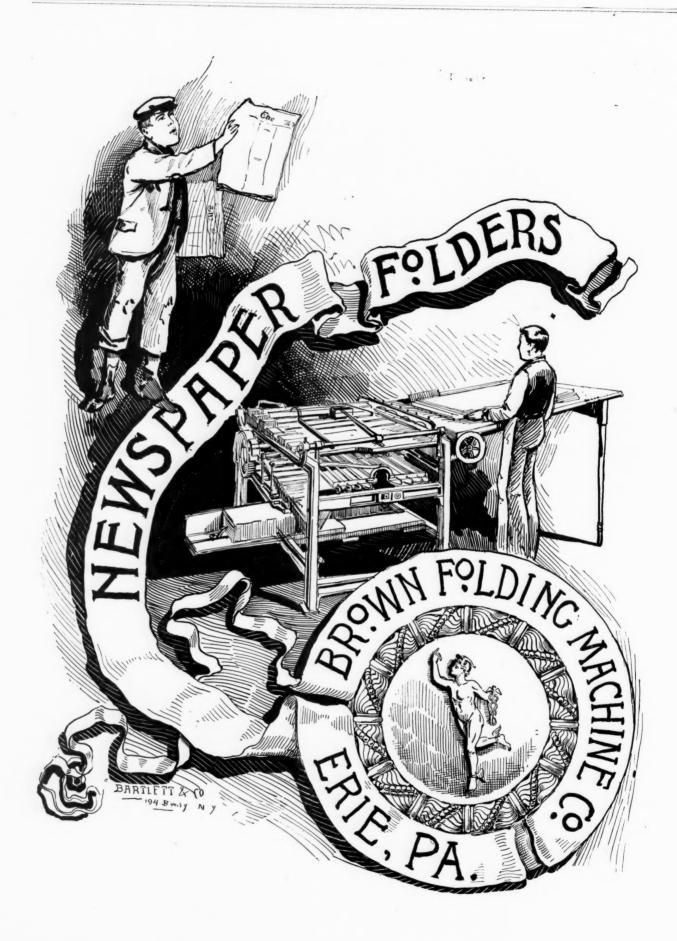
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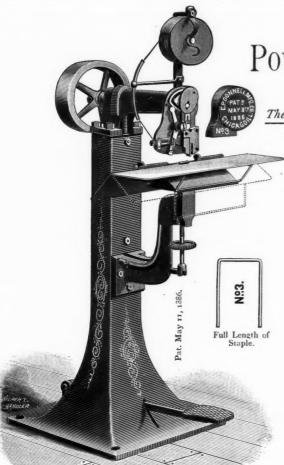
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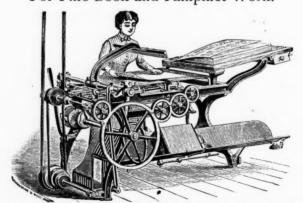
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THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

183, 185, 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - JOS. PEAKE, SEC.-TREAS.

A. C. CAMERON, EDITOR.

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The Inland Printer will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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CHICAGO, APRIL, 1888.

THE following, taken from a typefounding journal, contains a hint worth remembering: "In ordering sorts to match, the printer should not fail to send along a sample letter of the type required. The majority of the typefounders of the United States have recently abandoned their original type bodies for the point system; and, unless otherwise directed, would send the new body. Unnecessary delays and confusion may frequently be avoided by bearing this fact in mind."

PREACHING VERSUS PRACTICE.

THE following indictment of a labor committee from a valued and reliable correspondent in Cincinnati, though received too late for insertion in our last issue, is of too grave a character to pass by unnoticed. It reads:

I love the "knight" of labor, whose downtrodden, brave and knightly soul is always wanting us to understand that his fights are for "principle" - except where "principle" costs him a dollar, and then he is for number one - like other people. A "knight" buys his clothing, furniture and all else where he can get it cheapest, and it is generally cheapest from non-union shops.

An edition of 30,000 of a special labor paper is to be issued here on March 17. The cheapest union office here having special facilities for such work is the Kellogg Newspaper Union. The committee of "knights," wearing the five-cornered copper K. of L. button, got the lowest figures on the edition from this establishment. They got a bid \$30 lower from a scab office, and went back to the Kellogg with it. The superintendent showed his figures, and proved that he could not pay union wages and meet the cut with a living profit, and wanted to know if they were willing to patronize a union office at a fair price. But the knightly committee concluded that \$30 was as good to them as to any one else, and gave the job to the scab office.

Comment is useless. Why ask the public to do what you won't do yourselves? This committee were to all intents and purposes, for the time being, electors and employers of labor. They refused to pay union wages, and selected scab labor because it saved them \$30 on an edition of 30,000. "Principle," you know.

A more glaring act of inconsistency was never perpetrated. Here were the official representatives of an organization which claims that the laborer is worthy of his hire; that it is only by and through systematic organization he can hope to obtain and retain a just recompense for his services (sound doctrine, by the way, which we cordially indorse); and that those establishments which fail to practically recognize these facts in the employment of their workmen, are unworthy the patronage of the industrial classes. Yet in the face of such declarations, these people, by their action, give the lie to their professions; sell their principle (?) for a paltry \$30, and deliberately commit an act which they would boycott their employers for doing.

In this instance it was not a bloated capitalist who denied the laborer his rights, or refused to be dictated to, or pay the union scale, or took the work to a so-called "rat" establishment, but "professional" advocates of the rights of labor; men who in all probability would howl like Comanches, were a proposition made for a reduction of wages, to enable their employers to successfully compete with what they are pleased to term "scab" labor, the very labor they patronized. Neither could they plead ignorance, because they had made themselves fully acquainted with the circumstances, and knew full well the dishonest, contemptible, unmanly part they were playing. How much more honorable if they had asked themselves the questions: "Can we afford to stultify ourselves and teachings for the sake of saving \$30? If we insist on obtaining 'union' rates for our labor, as workmen, why should we, as a committee, and, for the time being, practically employers of labor, fail to live up to our professions? Why shouldn't our practice and preaching correspond, as it is a poor rule that will not work both ways?" Had they done so, we cannot believe they would have disgraced their organization by the shameless conduct which our correspondent so justly condemns.

A TALK WITH OUR BOYS.

URING the past two years, we have forwarded to applicants, in various portions of the country, several thousand samples of what may be called meritorious specimens of job printing. While this has involved a great deal of extra, and what may be deemed in some quarters, unnecessary labor on our part, we have been amply recompensed, both for time and trouble expended, by the many expressions of gratitude received, accompanied with the assurance that in a large number of instances they have been used to good advantage, and acted as a stimulus to many young printers to perfect themselves in their calling, while in others the benefits conferred have been observable in the quality of the work produced, and forwarded for examination - results to secure which originally induced us to make the venture. If all recipients of these samples have not been satisfied, they should remember the offer was made for the benefit of learners, not of proficients, and that we consider a series of neatly executed plain jobs are of much more practical value than specimens of work which are beyond their abilities or the facilities possessed to reproduce. While we admit the American apprentice, with his special advantages, is, or at least should be, ahead of his competitors, and consequently develop into a number one printer, his danger lies in presuming too much on these surroundings, and forgetting the important fact that they will stand him in good need just in proportion as they are utilized; and that unless he avails himself of them the less favored, patient, unflagging painstaker, who depends alone on efforts made for results, will, eventually, distance him in the race. We would kindly remind those who pooh, pooh this suggestion that there is more truth than poetry in the saying, "Young folks think that old folks are fools, but old folks know that young folks are fools," an idea which they can digest at their leisure.

The crying need of the hour is proficient workmen. Scarcely a day passes that we do not receive applications for first-class compositors, qualified to fill positions of responsibility, and truth compels the statement that it is a difficult task to obtain the services of such. An inquiry, before us, as we write, from a southern city, contains the following: "We can get any number of ordinary compositors, but we want and must have good men, and are willing to pay a good price for their services. Can you assist us in the matter?" Now, boys, we don't want you to become ordinary compositors, to pass a humdrum existence, to be driven from pillar to post, unfit to aspire to, and unqualified to assume a commanding position in your calling; and there is no reason why you should. To the sensitive man what position more humiliating than a continually subordinate one, especially when supplemented with the knowledge that he must necessarily occupy such because of neglected opportunities, while others, who enjoyed fewer advantages, assume positions he craves, but is denied because of inefficiency? Young men, to make a long story short, permit us to say we have your welfare at heart, and want to contribute our quota to help and encourage you in your laudable efforts to become qualified workmen, so that when you reach manhood's estate and graduate as journeymen, and assume the responsibilities

connected therewith, you may do so with honor to yourselves, your employers and your profession. And when
you pass from the position of employé to that of employer,
which should be every young man's ambition, you will be,
in the highest acceptation of the term, a master printer,
master of all details, master of every branch of the business, instead of being dependent on the caprice of, or on
information gleaned from, any subordinate. Remember,
now is your day of probation—tempus fugit nunquam
revertiter: time that is past can never be recalled. Avail
yourselves of every opportunity placed within your reach.
Aim high, glean knowledge where you can, and under all
circumstances, and the probabilities are you will some day
thank The Inland Printer for this advice.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS AND THEIR FAILURES.

W E have been more than gratified of late, when looking over the proceedings of a number of the State Press Associations, to note the independent stand taken by the members of these bodies, and the growing determination of publishers and editors to make the so-called country press occupy a more influential position in the future than it has in the past, both from a business and intellectual standpoint. This is certainly to be commended, and if lived up to will effect a much needed reform. A resolution, however, is only the first move on the board, and it must be supplemented by positive action to accomplish the end sought for.

Publishers should not forget they have had themselves in a great measure to blame for the failures of the past, and we now propose to refer to a few of the most prominent causes which have produced them.

It is a mistaken idea, too often indulged in, that little, if any, training or experience is required to publish successfully a country newspaper; and it seems needless to add that journals, established under this hallucination, are generally doomed before they are born. It is true the qualifications of an editor can be as correctly estimated by the character of the selected as by the caliber of the original matter published, but it certainly does not follow they consist solely in knowing how to handle a pair of shears; and in a large number of country newspapers received at this office, evidently edited (?) by individuals of this stripe, it would be more reasonable to expect to find a moss rose in a sage-bush plain, than to find an idea, either original or appropriated. A few chestnutty, pointless puns, which have gone the rounds of the press, a puff for a patent medicine humbug or local statesmen, a recipe for an improved dyspeptic doughnut, and a few excerpts from the New York Thunderer or Chicago Partisan-frequently their most attractive features—are not calculated to give their patrons a very exalted idea of their qualifications or ability, and their complaints of non-appreciation, instead of being worthy of commiseration, are really a compliment to the intelligence of the community whose indifference they condemn.

Another feature which has contributed its quota to the list of failures is that of *overcrowding*. We often read of villages, no—beg pardon, cities—of fifteen hundred inhabitants, boasting of three weekly papers, with the inevitable

consequence, of course, that the boast is a short-lived one, and the "weaklies" soon disappear. What kind of a crop would a farmer expect to gather who planted six or seven instead of three kernels of corn in each hill? What estimate would his judgment be held in or how much sympathy would he receive from intelligent neighbors when the result was announced? And what capacity does a publisher evince when he rushes pell mell to a mushroom town, which does not and cannot support the newspapers already established, simply to add another to their number? And yet these tactics are repeated, ad nauseam, till the mortality among the daily and weekly periodicals in many of our western states and territories rivals that of children in a tenement building. Competition is the life of business, but digging a hole in the ground, simply to make a hole, can hardly be cited as an evidence of business enterprise.

Faulty mechanical execution frequently exerts an unhealthy influence. The taste displayed in advertisements, arrangement of reading matter and general make-up, are sometimes worthy of a leather medal, and show to what perfection of bungling some men can attain. A few years ago, after we had criticised, at the request of the sender, a specimen of job printing forwarded for inspection, the party producing it replied, "I am not a printer, I am a doctor, therefore what else can you expect from me?" So in some of the instances referred to, the parties interested might truthfully say, "I am not a printer, I am a blacksmith. What can you expect me to produce under these circumstances?" The answer in both cases should be, "Then why do you sail under false colors and obtain money under false pretenses?" In making this statement we only refer to the fungi of the profession, as it is but justice to add that the mechanical and intellectual ability displayed usually correspond.

But a more general reason for complaint and cause of failure, by a class of journalists who cannot be placed in the above category, is their failure to assume a positive position and exert a positive influence in the discussion of matters of national importance; their apparent willingness to play second fiddle to, and take the cue from, the metropolitan journal whose prospectus they have published, and which is expected to furnish them all the intellectual pabulum required. Now, we insist there is no reason why a country editor should surrender his individuality, convictions or manhood; no reason why he should practically admit himself a nonentity, draw his inspiration from or accept the ipse dixit of the professional, practiced schemer, who gains his ends by a resort to methods which an honest, intelligent yeomanry, whose interests the former professes to represent, emphatically condemn, and upon whose corrective vote the purity and perpetuity of our institutions, in a great measure, depend. Besides, there are comparatively few farmers who do not take one or more city papers, and certainly they cannot entertain a very exalted idea of their home organs, when noting they are simply the re-echoes of manufactured opinion. The hackneyed expression about a local paper being a home paper, devoted almost exclusively to home news and home interests, is too often used as a blind, and given as an excuse by

the lazy or incompetent for the non-performance of duty. Why should it not be, to a certain extent, at least, a national, state and local paper *combined*, so far as an expression of opinion is concerned. Nor need this independence be confined to the discussion of party politics. There are scores of social and moral questions of national importance to be discussed and acted on, in the handling of which the country press should make its influence felt and respected in the right direction.

THE TYPOTHETÆ.

THERE has been a great deal of controversy indulged in concerning the derivation, signification and pronunciation of the word "Typothetæ," the name adopted by the Employing Printers' Association, scarcely any two of the would-be considered authorities agreeing on the same point. The last issue of the London Paper and Printing Trades' Journal explains its origin in the following manner:

Frederick III, Emperor of Germany, a man of learning, who was contemporaneous with the earliest printers, warmly welcomed their new art, and gave them, in 1470, a coat of arms, said to be designed by himself. It is still used by German printers as the heraldic device appropriate to the craft. This design recognizes the two great divisions of the craft even in those days: the compositors, then known as typothetic, and the pressmen the typographi. The former were referred to by the Austrian eagle on the shield holding in one claw a composing stick and in the other a visorum or copyholder. To the latter was given the crest, which is a griffin holding in its claw a pair of inking balls. (An account of this grant is given in Archdeacon Coxie's "History of the House of Austria," and the text of it is quoted in full in Gessner's "History of Printing.") The typothetæ were thus the most ancient body of printers recognized as such.

So far so good, but this only refers to one of the mooted points. Before reading the foregoing, however, having received a large number of communications from various sections of the country, both from employers and employés, concerning its pronunciation, some inquirers insisting that ty-po-the'-tæ, with the accent on the third syllable, was correct, and others equally persisting that the word should be pronounced ty-poth'-e-tæ, with the accent on the ante-penult, we had the good fortune to secure on all the questions in controversy the opinion, or rather the decision, of a scholar who is acknowledged to rank as one of the leading linguists of the United States, who kindly responded in the following explanatory letter under date of March 3:

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 3, 1888. DEAR SIR .- I am much puzzled to know where you have ever met with the word typotheta, or what you could ever use it for. It is not an English word, and, I trust, never could be made one. It is one of those modern Latin words which writers of Latin sometimes are compelled to coin to express modern ideas, and is chiefly used by German professors. It means typesetter, and is formed in Latin as if there were a Greek word, τυποδέτης, meaning setter or placer of types. But the Greek word rimos (typos) of course never meant type (in our sense). The singular would be typotteta. It would be pronounced as Latin is pronounced in the place where the word is to be used. Latin is pronounced differently in every country in Europe, and there are three or four systems in use in the United States. In England and in most parts of this country it would be pronounced like the first part of hypothetical, giving ae the sound of ee in see. In other parts of this country it would have ae pronounced like ai in aisle (or ay in lay) and ty like tee in tectotal. The Latin accent would be typóthetæ.

AN ODD SPECIES OF THEFT.

MOST remarkable prosecution, according to the London Printing Times and Lithographer, has lately occupied the French courts. The facts are these: For a considerable time past interested parties have noticed that certain book stores and outdoor stands were offering copies of a number of the publications of the leading houses at ruinous rates, often a third of the regular price. As these books were perfectly new, a suspicion arose that something was rotten in Denmark. Facts elicited on the trial showed that this trade was regularly organized. The buyers, who kept the stands well stocked, drew their supplies from printers and binders, partly in sheets and partly in bound volumes. In some cases the pressmen, after filling the publisher's order, kindly worked off an edition for their own profit. In other cases it was found that binders' employés never failed to appropriate a number of copies as "damaged." The principals were sentenced to four years' imprisonment, while one hundred and ninety persons were implicated either as dealers or customers. The proceedings were discontinued against forty-five; five were acquitted, and fifty were punished with varying terms of imprisonment.

WE return thanks to the many thousand friends and admirers of The Inland Printer who have recently sent words of commendation for the course it has pursued, and the value of its contents. Such congratulations are appreciated, and it will be our highest aim to merit their continuance.

"TYPO" states that South Australian printers are grumbling at the action of a state school teacher, who, with the aid of a press and a few small fonts, has been teaching the boys to print after a fashion. The minister of education has promised to inquire into the matter.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXXIX.-BY S. W. FALLIS.

CORNELIUS VAN SICHEM, a contemporary of Christopher Jagher, was one of the most industrious wood engravers of his day. He was a native of Holland, and is supposed to have resided in Amsterdam. One of his best cuts is a large head, with date of 1607, from a drawing by Henry Goltzius. This and a few other large cuts are far superior to the cuts bearing his mark, usually published in books. He seems to have at first worked for fame, but afterward manufactured wood cuts for the money he could realize from them.

The cuts, with his mark, contained in a quarto book entitled "Bibles Lessor," printed in 1646 at Amsterdam, afford a very poor idea of his ability as a wood engraver, many of them being wretched copies of cuts executed by Durer, and other old masters.

About 1625 the French wood engraver, Businck, executed several chiaro-oscuros, principally from designs by Lellman and Blosmart.

Between 1630 and 1647, Bartolomeo Coriolano, sometimes styled "Romanus Eques," practiced the same art at

Bologna, with considerable reputation. In an edition of Hurbert Goltzius's "Lives of the Roman Emperors," a folio printed at Antwerp, in 1645, the portraits are in chiaroscuro from two blocks, and executed with great spirit. The name of the engraver does not appear, but is supposed to be the same that executed the cuts in the little book of devotion, printed at Antwerp, in 1646, in Latin, French, Spanish and Flemish. The number of cuts in this little book is forty, and most of the cuts bear the mark of the designer in monogram, A. S., as well as that of the engraver. These cuts may be considered as the last series that were expressly designed by any artist of talent, for the purpose of being engraved on wood, in the seventeenth century.

Although the style of execution is not worthy of the designs, yet they are not without some merit. The engraver seems to have been partial to a kind of cross-hatching, with square instead of diamond-shaped interstices, giving the designs a harsh and stiff appearance, without the semblance of ease or grace.

Although several English wood engravings during the reign of James I and Charles I have doubtless been executed by professional wood engravers, a great portion of those printed in English books and pamphlets during the seventeenth century appear to have been executed by persons who never learned and did not regularly practice the art, but were most likely printers who turned their hands to engraving in cases of necessity. The cuts are coarse in execution and rude in design. Such cuts, evidently executed in haste by unskilled hands, are of frequent occurrence in tracts and pamphlets published during the war between Charles I and parliament.

Other engravers and their works appeared from time to time, without merit, and as nothing of an important nature is recorded of such, it is scarcely expedient to chronicle the gradual but sure decline of the art.

Between 1650 and 1700, wood engraving as a means of multiplying the designs or works of eminent artists, both as book illustrations and separate cuts, may be considered as having reached its lowest ebb.

Although a few tolerably well-executed cuts of ornaments are occasionally to be found in Italian, French and Dutch books during this period, they suffice to furnish evidence that the art was not entirely lost, nor the race of wood engravers entirely extinct; but they also furnish evidence that artists, like those of former times, had ceased to furnish designs for wood engravers.

Examples or reproductions of cuts produced at this lowest ebb of the art, would not in the least elevate the appreciation of the art, but rather throw discredit on its capabilities, and be a damaging advertisement to its further progress and appreciation. We are constantly in this as well as in all past ages called upon to see work that would be a disgrace to the art at its earliest inception.

Although wood engraving had fallen into almost utter neglect by the end of the seventeenth century, and continued in a languishing state for many years, yet the art was never lost.

(To be continued.)

THE graphic arts in Leipsic employ 34,172 workers, and 521 steam motors, amounting to 9,135 horse-power.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

THE RAPID CYLINDER.

In no department of industry, in late years, at least, has the inventive genius of the American mechanic made more positive and substantial strides than in that relating to the perfecting of the printing press. Improvement follows improvement in rapid succession. No sooner is one completed and placed on the market than it is superseded by another, which secures through the agency of iron and steam a still further reduction of responsibility and manual labor, and reaching nearer the goal of perfection, reminding us of the advent of that time predicted in the "Song of Steam":

"I've no muscles to weary, no flesh to decay,
No bones to be laid on the shelf;
And soon I intend you may go and play,
While I manage the world myself."

Among the latest Aditions to printing machinery is the "Rapid Cylinder," a press manufactured and just

placed on the market by The Prouty Company, at 70 West Monroe street, Chicago, especially designed to meet the wants of the country publisher, an illustration of which is herewith presented.

This machine, while embracing some special improvements entirely new in printing

presses, in all its parts is a well-made, strong and practical piece of workmanship. Abundant ink distribution by a new system of vibrators, operated in self-adjusting screws, a scientific construction of the frame and relative parts to insure a positive and unyielding impression, with harmonious strength throughout, and a minimum liability to friction and wear, are among its special characteristics. But its crowning feature is the adoption of the compound lever motion, which enables it to run at a high rate of speed without any spring or air chamber. A ten-inch crank on the main shaft, connected by a pitman rod to a thirty-inch lever, only one-tenth below the center, drives the bed on the larger press (forty-six inches) at a tremendous rate of speed, without the slightest jerk or jar. It is further to be noted that nowhere are there any sliding bearings, as all the connections are made by heavy steel wrist pins. The top of the thirty-inch lever is connected directly to the bottom of the bed plate by a heavy pin or bolt, permitting it to swing freely, and the lower end is connected in a similar manner to a parallel swinging arm twenty inches in length, the opposite end of which is pivoted to a heavy

crossbeam in the frame. Now, as the main lever is driven by the crank, so as to reach an incline in either direction opposite the center, the lower end can raise, forming a new semicircle, and changing the fulcrum of the main lever. Thus all liability to jump or jerk at the reversing points is overcome, and the natural tendency of the machine is centrifugal, which, its builders assert, is the only scientific theory of propelling heavy oscillating bodies.

Another, and by no means the least advantageous and advanced feature of this machine, is that it is made to stand on triangles, and consequently never winds. Its speed, its constructors claim, will specially commend it to the publishers of country newspapers, as it can be operated by hand at the rate of twelve or fifteen hundred impressions per hour, while its cost, for a machine with a bed $32\frac{1}{2}$ by $47\frac{1}{2}$, is \$1,000, on cars.

To sum up, its builders claim, in addition to the merits here specified, that it has a firm impression, close register, screw and table distribution, undercut screw fountain, printed side up delivery, ink rollers clear the form, impres-

> sion throw-off; and also that for simplicity, durability and ease of operation, it is unequaled.

The "Rapid Pony Cylinder," recently placed on the market by the same firm, will prove a revelation, and be recognized as a money saver, when its advantages are thoroughly known

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and appreciated. Some of its special advantages are that it runs at a high rate of speed (warranted three thousand an hour) smoothly; has extraordinary ink distribution; positive impression and accurate register; delivers all varieties of sheets, without tapes, pulleys or flyers; can be shipped to any part of the country standing; and certainly not least of all, the firm have placed it at the low price of \$600, complete on the cars. Several of the most extensive printers' supply houses in this and other countries have received agencies for this press, and the firm report that they have already a large number of orders in hand.

The facilities afforded by the establishment where these presses are manufactured are of such an extent and character that should necessity demand, a perfect machine, of either size, can be turned out each day in the week, so that customers can depend upon their orders receiving immediate attention and being promptly filled.

Further particulars will be cheerfully supplied by addressing The Prouty Company, No. 70 West Monroe street, Chicago.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS' EYESIGHT.

BY S. K. PARKER.

I DO not remember ever having seen anything in print regarding printers' eyesight; but I think this would be a fruitful and profitable topic for discussion and relation of experience by the craft. No one can deny that the most important "tool" (if the term is applicable) the printer works with is his optical apparatus. Probably no other trade or occupation uses artificial light, or a poor supply of daylight, to a greater extent than the printer, and to no other is light of greater importance. The effect upon the eyes of the craft at large must necessarily be of great consequence and interest. My observation is that the use of spectacles by printers is on the increase.

The poor gaslight, so common in printing offices, is usually owing to the building not being supplied with sufficiently large pipes. Most offices are located in buildings that were never designed for that use, and a large number of burners are tacked on to a pipe intended to supply but a few; and as business increases the evil multiplies itself. It is a false economy to have poor light, whatever the source may be, as time cannot be so well utilized. Good daylight is the cheapest to the employer, and the most satisfactory to the employé, both as to conserving his precious eyesight and facility of working.

Color blindness is a condition which railroad men consider a fatal defect in those of their employés who are in any way connected with their motive power. It is reasonable to presume that this condition exists to a greater or less extent among printers. A great many abortions of color work may perhaps thus be accounted for.

I believe that what may be termed "size blindness" also exists among us. Many compositors seem unable to distinguish between four and five em spaces, and sling them in indiscriminately. I know of a young man, who was an apprentice several years ago, who could not (and he acknowledged the fact) discern the difference between a four and a five em piece of metal furniture without actual measurement. The last I heard of this young man he was running a barber shop successfully.

In addition to the experiences of the craft which this communication may draw out, I would respectfully offer the suggestion that The Inland Printer employ a competent person to go over the ground, from the scientific and professional point of view, and publish the results.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

LEFT-HANDED TYPESETTERS.

BY SAM G. SLOANE.

HOW many readers of The Inland Printer ever saw a left-handed typesetter? By this I mean a typesetter who picks up the types, places them in the composing stick and spaces out the lines, all with his "sinister paw." How many are there who have not had it demonstrated to them to be mechanically impossible to set type with the left hand, without having a left-handed stick, "and then the matter would read backward," or from right to left? I have many times had it so demonstrated to me by old printers, who "had traveled this wide world all over."

To me these demonstrations were conclusive, because I took them without giving the subject any thought, or making any endeavor to test the thing practically. Every printer knows distributing with the left hand can be accomplished easily, simply by turning the matter "other end up," in the right hand. That type can be set and the lines spaced out in the ordinary stick with the left hand was demonstrated to me first in Sherman, Texas, by witnessing Mr. Dick Hopson, of the *Courier* office, perform the feat, at a rate of speed equal to, if not above that of the average compositor. Mr. Hopson sets type no other way than with the left hand. He does all kinds of work included in the work of a book, newspaper and job compositor.

But the greatest surprise yet remained for me, in the person of Mr. C. S. Glassco, of Tuscola, Illinois, whose portrait is herewith given. Mr. Glassco not only sets type left-handed, but has only the left hand to set with, for

by an accident, when five years old, he was deprived of his right hand. The cut is a good picture of the gentleman, and represents him with his stick in the position he holds it when setting type.

In distributing, Mr. Glassco lifts the matter with his left hand, and places it in the elbow of his short arm, head up, or in exactly an inverse order from that of one who distributes with his right hand; that is, he



distributes the matter in exactly the order of its composition, beginning at the head of the article, and following down. The feat of holding the matter in the elbow joint of his short arm Mr. Glassco performs with ease, and holds all the matter he can lift with his hand. His method of distributing jobwork is the same as in reading or newspaper matter. He can pick up any width of matter and get it in position on his arm, that any two-handed printer can get up and hold in his hand, and he prides himself in the fact that he makes as little pi as the average typesetter or foreman. The appearance of his office, when I saw it, substantiated this fact.

Mr. Glassco was born in Coles county, Illinois, July 29, 1856. He was raised on a farm, and after becoming old enough always made a hand at anything and everything, from chopping wood to binding grain, notwithstanding he lost his hand at five years of age, as above stated, by an accident in a sorghum mill. He attended college at Greencastle, Indiana, and Ann Arbor, Michigan. He began learning to set type in the *Journal* office, Tuscola, Illinois, in 1874, being then 18 years of age.

Worked in both the Journal and Review offices, of that town, and assisted in "laying" the material of the Decatur (Illinois) Herald, and was foreman of the Review-Democrat office, Anderson, Indiana, for two years. He can and does do "any and all kinds of job work in a country office" (as he expressed it himself in conversation with me); can set an average of 7,000 ems per day, and has set 13,500 ems in ten hours. Mr. Glassco is at present foreman in the Tuscola Saturday Journal office. He is a robust and intelligent, genial gentleman, as his picture indicates, and writes a splendid hand, as was proven to me by a letter received since seeing him. He takes a deep interest in all things pertaining to the art of printing, and "catches on" to the new things as readily as the best two-handed printer anywhere. I take great pleasure in introducing Mr. Glassco to the craft in general, through the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER, and extending to him the hearty wish that his days in the land may be many, and happy and prosperous ones.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A FEW POINTS ON PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

BY HARRY C. YETTER.

PART II. - GELATINE PROCESSES.

AMONG the various processes for producing photo-engraved cuts, the swelled gelatine process is looked upon by a few as a very reliable one, and considering the wide difference of opinion that prevails in regard to the merits of these numerous processes, it is a hard matter to judge which is the best, and the reader, if he contemplates handling any of them, is advised to try them all, and then take his choice.

While the zinc-etching process is superior to gelatine, on certain grades of work, such as pen sketches and coarse designs, the writer is inclined to think that the gelatine process is capable of better results on work having a fine texture, for the reason that in etching a fine line on zinc the acid is more or less liable to break in upon it, and thus present a very ragged appearance throughout the picture, which is noticeable on nine-tenths of the cuts made by this process. It is a fact, however, that a little care and caution could overcome this difficulty. But in the ordinary run of business this precaution is neglected, and the consequences are made to fall upon the poor printer, who is compelled to attempt to patch up on his press what is caused by the engraver, in order to protect his reputation for presswork, as he knows that his customer is no judge of engraving, and is liable to lay it on the pressman.

The gelatine process, if handled with care, and also a little experience thrown in, can be made to produce some very fine results, and it would be well to observe the following rules: First, to use only perfectly level glass. Second, to coat the plates without bubbles or other blemishes. Third, to use extraordinary care in swelling, taking great pains to see that the picture is sufficiently high, and not rounded off on the top.

The following formula has been found to give good results, and is given for the benefit of those who have no better one:

Secure some pieces of French plate glass, the size desired, cleanse with soap and water thoroughly, and when dry coat with following solution: The whites of two fresh eggs, 16 ounces of water; after which set away to dry. When perfectly dry prepare the next solution as follows:

In a glass bowl filled with 16 ounces of water place 4 ounces of Nelson's shred gelatine, No. 2, and allow to absorb all of the water; then take and pour it in a suitable vessel, and place in another filled with water, and melt in about the same manner as you would glue, taking care that the temperature does not rise higher than 120°.

After having formed an easy flowing liquid, put in 3 drams bichromate ammonia, and a few drops of glycerine, and allow to neutralize, after which filter through a piece of cotton.

Now take and pour on your prepared plates a quantity of this solution, and spread it over with a piece of glass; then place it in a dry level place, free from dust and light, and allow to dry. When perfectly dry and hard, place your negative, face downward, upon it, and fasten firmly together, and expose to sunlight for twenty-five minutes.

Remove negative, and place in cold water, and allow to swell to a proper height, after which rinse off with water, and place in a solution composed of I ounce sesquichlor. iron and 8 ounces water, when it is ready for the plaster cast, which may be taken in the usual manner.

WASHOUT PROCESS.

The washout process is one that seems to be disliked by photoengravers, and is not generally used, although it is claimed that a very fine line can be gained by this process.

The writer will not attempt to give any of the minute details of this process, as it is somewhat difficult to handle, and the ones capable of working it are perhaps better informed as to its intricacies.

It consists of taking the gelatine that has absorbed a certain amount of water, and placing it in an enclosure where the temperature is kept at 120°, and allowed to rot for forty-eight hours, when the sensitizing solution is added. A thin frame, the desired thickness, is placed on the glass plate, and gelatine is poured upon it until it reaches the level of frame; it is then set away to dry. After drying it is pulled off the glass, and is sprinkled on one side with gelatine powder, to prevent negative from sticking to it. After exposure it is placed upon a wet piece of glass, exposed side upward, and pressed down with hand. A brush saturated with lukewarm water is then applied.

The parts unacted upon by the light will wash off, leaving the picture standing in relief, after which it is placed on a piece of zinc coated with shellac, and when dry can be electrotyped in the usual manner.

(To be continued.)

" PI."

THE following instructive and amusing address on "Pi" was read by Mr. C. E. Loomis, of the Amboy *Journal*, at the recent annual meeting of the Illinois State Press Association:

"As you are all supposed to be printers, or having close and intimate connection with printers, there is little doubt that when you saw the two little letters given as the title of my address, a very untidy vision ran through your minds, made up of window sills piled high with type which you need right away for a sale bill; sweepings which look like a deposit of Galena ore, and a heavy strata under the cases, which you are disposed to designate as belonging to the Potsdam series, with a remarkably heavy accent upon the last syllable.

"In the first place, that kind of pi is a delicate subject, and requires a degree of skill for its handling which I am very sure that I do not possess. I can set type, for I have done it. The main fault with them after I had set them was, I am convinced after mature consideration, the same thing which has caused so many bloody revolutions in the various nations of the world-a lack in the regular succession. I suspect that there was a very material fault in this direction in my only effort in this line, and it came very near producing the same result in my office that it has so often done in nations. I remember it very well. It was one of those pleasant holidays which come now and then, and give you a chance to let a lot of timework lay over, and permit you to pay a day's wages to the entire force in the office as an evidence of your immense kindness of heart, and which they repay you for by working some evening when you get in a pinch, and for which favor you pay them double rate of wages. I had, by infinite pains, learned the position of the letters in the cases, and had long been convinced that I could set type if I tried, and concluded to take advantage of the quietness of the office to astonish the natives by filling two or three galleys during the afternoon. I worked hard, and while the amount which I intended to set rapidly grew 'small by degrees and beautifully less,' and I concluded that I could astonish them just as readily with two or three stickfuls as with two or three galleys, still the two stickfuls which I had in the galley at supper time seemed entirely satisfactory. I tried

to read it but couldn't. I thought of taking a proof for this purpose, but as I had only succeeded in getting the type into the galley by a triumph of engineering skill, and at last did it by holding the stick at the end of the galley and sliding the type out of it, I thought perhaps the less I did with them the more likely the foreman would be to see the results of my industry. I went home and to bed, fondly picturing to myself the astonishment which those types would cause in the morning. They did cause a very great astonishment, but not in just the quarter where I expected it. It was myself that was astonished, not my foreman. That placid gentleman walked into the office, and his eye falling upon my galley, he paused for a moment, let his eye run over the type, and then called: 'George! Haven't I told you never to set pi and leave it on the cases? Come and distribute it.' He thought the devil, in an unwonted spasm of activity, had been cleaning up one of the office windows. Fancy, if you can, my feelings! I wanted to find a good place to sit down and cry, but I didn't. I compromised with myself by swearing off, and if there is a person for whom I have no earthly consideration it is for one who can set type and not have it mistaken for the hell-box.

"But while it may be possible that it requires some degree of ability to set type, it is certainly true that it requires none to run a newspaper. Anybody can do that. As evidence of this fact I only ask you to look about. Here are Snively, Fletcher, Clapp, Milt Mathews and me - we are all doing it. I once thought it required some brains to do this, but after being in the business for five or six years, and listening to the gratuitous advice which has been showered upon me by men of all classes, from prominent politicians (generally running for constable) down to men working for their board upon the farms, I have come to the deliberate conclusion that if there is a person upon the earth so dumb that he cannot run a newspaper better than the man who owns it, it must be someone who is so nearly an idiot that he would be a disgrace to a well-regulated asylum for feeble-minded children. It is nothing but fun to run a newspaper. All you have to do is to dash off a few columns of copy on Monday morning, hunt up your editorial railroad ticket, get upon the cars and go airily sailing away with no care upon your mind for the rest of the week, except, it may be, to get home by Friday night, so as to put in all day Saturday scratching around like an old hen to get money enough to pay the hands with. This, however, is a care of very slight importance when we think what an overwhelming power we are wielding. All of these little discomforts sink into insignificance when we think that upon us depends the molding of public opinion on all matters of great importance to a feeble-minded world.

"We are the custodians of the public conscience. It is the country newspaper which decides all questions of public morals and public polity. This is the reason why editors are always good. I willingly submit this matter to every editor's wife in the house, confident that they will bear me out in this statement. Did you ever know your own particular editor to do anything wrong? Of course not. It is possible, of course, that the miserable little scamp in the next town or across the way from your own office, who has crept into the profession surreptitiously, and thinks he is running a newspaper, may be the most contemptible scoundrel that the world ever produced, but it is evident that such a man as that has no right to be called an editor, and the rule holds good. We are standing as beacon lights to the rest of mankind. We never fail in our duty to point mankind in the way they should go, and if they fail to find the straight and narrow way as we see it, it is not because we have not done our duty. It is true that I have occasionally known men who seemed possessed with the idea that the story of the minister who lost his way would apply to us. The story is that in Scotland, a minister, while traveling, missed the road, and after wandering some time met a small boy, of whom he inquired the way. 'Why didn't you take the other road up there at the forks, as the preacher told you to?' asked the boy. 'Preacher,' answered the minister, 'I saw no preacher.' 'Yes you did,' returned the boy, 'he stands there all the time, pointing down the other road.' 'Oh!' exclaimed the traveler, 'you mean the guidepost. But now, my boy, tell me why you call the guidepost a preacher?' 'Why,' said the boy, 'cause he is always pointing the way to go and never goes there.'

"I have, as I said, seen men who seemed to think that this story would apply in some way to the editors, but I have always considered

them persons of no intelligence, and entirely unworthy of notice. I have even, in the course of my mad career as a newspaper man, found one or two persons who were so lost to all sense of decency as to find fault with something that was printed in my paper. No doubt some of the rest of you have had a similar experience. How it could possibly be I could never understand; for I am very certain that I have never admitted anything into my columns which was not the very embodiment of wisdom. Still it is true that there have been men in the world who thought otherwise. This was a matter of very great pain to me, until I happened to remember that their only power was to kick after I had had my say. I could always say what I desired to, and they could only find fault afterward. This is a very great comfort, for I have discovered that those who are accustomed to find fault with a newspaper are generally the ones whom the editor has found it necessary to his peace of mind to give a scoring-for some reason; and when their kicking comes off, it is a great satisfaction to know that you have gotten in your work on them, and no amount of kicking will get them rid of it. In fact, this condition of affairs reminds me of the case of the charming young lady who owned a pony, which one day was reported sick by the hostler. The horse doctor was sent for, and he looked as wise as possible; informed the young lady that the precious little beast had a Latin disease of some four or five syllables; and then, in order to impress them with the tremendous degree of his skill and learning, he did just as human doctors usually do-looked very wise, and gave some powders as large and as disagreeable as possible. They were given to the worthy man who acted as chief engineer of the pony, with instructions to administer one at once. In the course of half an hour that individual came into the presence of his mistress, with distress and disgust written upon his manly features, and holding himself together with both hands. 'What in the world is the matter?' said the lady. 'Why,' said Pat, 'it was this way: the pony wouldn't ate the sthuff, and I put it into a piece of rubber-hose, put one end uv it in his mouth, and was goin' to blow it down his throat; but, bedad, the pony breathed first, and I've got that dose inside uv me.' This story has been a great comfort to me, for when they kick about my having told some of their rascality, I just soothe my mind with the reflection that I breathed first, and they have got that dose inside of them, and will probably have to

"There is one valuable fact connected with the newspaper business which I have never heard commented upon; and that is, its power as an educator of those who are engaged in it. However dense his ignorance may be when he begins, a very few weeks of experience is popularly supposed to endow him with supreme knowledge upon all subjects: and six months of it is supposed to be equal to a liberal education. Nothing but perdition awaits the editor who hesitates in answering any question which may arise; and he must be at all times ready to give a dictum upon the matter which would make a college professor ashamed of himself. And I am happy to say that the average country editor is generally able to do this to complete satisfaction. Indeed, I think I have, under these circumstances, given some opinions myself which would make of the average professor a howling maniac. But no matter. I propose to do my duty, and shall always be ready with an answer to all inquiries, even if the result should be to leave every college in the land without a professor. It is very easy. If a man comes and asks you to translate the sentence 'Procul o procul este profani' for him, it is perfectly safe to tell him that it is an exclamation which the fathers of ancient Rome used. That 'Procul' is a boy's name, and 'este profani' means get up and milk the cows. You can do this safely, for the chances all are that the one who inquires will never know any more about it than you do yourself. The questions which are poured into a newspaper office by a certain set of people always remind me of the little girl who stopped her father as he was hurrying away to business one morning by calling down stairs, 'Oh papa! I want you to answer me one question.' 'You must wait until night,' said he, 'I am in a great hurry.' 'Well, I can't wait,' shouted the little girl, 'you must answer just two little questions, and then you may go.' 'Well,' said the father, 'be quick about it.' 'Why,' said the little girl, 'I just want to know how they make condensed milk, and how Christ performed his miracles?'

"If that father had been a newspaper man, he would have answered

his little daughter so quickly that it would have made her head swim, and would have given her a solid foundation for her future religious belief.

"But the running of a newspaper is not all nonsense. The preposterous claim which I made a few moments ago of the newspaper as the keeper of the public conscience, has, after all, a modicum of truth in it. Public opinion in this country, and indeed throughout the civilized world, is like the ocean in its tides and currents, and the newspaper is at some times the tornado which lashes it into wildest fury, and at others the gentle breeze which rocks it into peaceful slumber. The civilized world today is made up of a reading people, and four-fifths of the reading of today is that of the newspapers. The people of the world are so busy in their mad rush for wealth that they have no time to make up opinions of their own upon the thousands of questions which are pressing them from every side. They willingly pay those who will take the responsibility from their shoulders, and furnish them with ready-made opinions. For this work the average newspaper man considers himself eminently fitted. Whether he is so fitted or not it is the position which the world expects him to fill, and if a kind providence has not endowed him with the necessary intelligence or cheek he will find himself sadly out of place in his chosen profession. This is by no means charging the people with either ignorance or stupidity. It is simply recognizing one of the most prominent traits of human nature. All of us receive the most of our opinions at second-hand, and when we sometimes sit down quietly, and honestly take an inventory of our own brains and their quality, we are, I think, led to believe that it is well for ourselves and the rest of mankind that we do so. Honestly now, how many of you are Presbyterians, or Baptists, or democrats, or printers, because your fathers or mothers were before you? How many of you were confirmed into the Episcopal Church by the kind old bishop of your Episcopal diocese, who, at the same time, confirmed you in the opinion that a certain demure and devout little piece of femininity was the very sweetest and dearest creature that the world has ever produced? How many of you took your first lessons in following in the footsteps of the saints while you were tagging around in the footsteps of her who has since become the best wife that any man upon earth ever possessed? It is this trait of human nature which makes the newspaper possible, so we won't quarrel with it. A knowledge of this should serve to make us realize the immense responsibility which rests upon our shoulders. Take courage, all. No matter if you are running the smallest country paper in the state of Illinois, with a patent inside, and two-thirds of the outside patent also, you have your hand upon the lever which moves the world, and although it may be that you do not often see any results of your labor, it is true that the time is liable to come at any moment when a word or a sentence from you will be the one thing which some despairing soul will need. Never for a moment accept an estimate upon your work which considers it of no value, because you do not seem of importance enough to make the politicians come to your office for consultation before they make their moves upon the political chessboard. The constable of your town may be elected for the next ten years without anyone ever asking your opinion on the matter, and you may never arrive at the supreme dignity of being chairman of your county convention, but the sooner you find out that it is not the chief end of a newspaper man to do all of the dirty work for the politicians for mighty poor pay, the better paper you will run and the better it will be for yourself and your customers. I have nothing to say to those who may be before me who are connected with the large and most successful of the dailies of the state, but if I can say one word to those who are working their lives away and eating their hearts out over the small newspapers, which will convince them that it is possible to be happy, and to run a country newspaper without having the whole political world upon their shoulders, I shall feel that I have not troubled you in vain. It is not the sphere of the country newspaper to make presidents, but this does not mean that it has no sphere. The smallest one among them has a work to do which no one else can do so well. I cannot tell them what that work is in each case, but I can tell them this, that the quickest way to find that work is to drop politics, and bringing their eyes down from that high and inhospitable political crag which has so long seemed the only thing worth reaching for, let their gaze fall close around their feet, and my word for it their work will show

itself, and having found it, let them do it with all their might. Even here they will find discouragements and failure awaiting them, but no matter, let them try. Our greatest successes grow out of repeated failures. We cannot all be Greeleys, or Shumans, or Medills (thank God), but we can try. There is a little story which we have told our children, if we have any, which will help us: The old hen who came to the stream, and seeing a little island a few inches from the shore, covered with the tenderest grass and other things tempting to her appetite, jumped across, loudly clucking for her chickens to follow her. The tiny creatures, only out of the shell a day or two, stood still and shouted, 'we can't, we can't,' all except one, who flopped her ridiculous little wings and tried, although she never moved a hair's breadth from her place. The old hen, at length taking in the situation, jumped back, and leading the way to the barnyard, found a particularly fat and juicy worm, and carrying it past all those who had shouted, 'I can't,' gave it to the one who flopped. It may be that some of us are trying to fly with wings so devoid of feathers and strength that they would be objects of derision to the smallest bantam chicken that was ever hatched. but we can flop, and it will perhaps give us some courage to remember that the chicken who got the worm was the one who flopped, and not those who recognized their weakness, and gave up the effort before it

"I thank you for your attention and hope you have enjoyed this little dish of 'pi,' which I have prepared for you, but if you have not I shall fall back upon my usual source of comfort, and congratulate myself that I have 'breathed first,' so I shall be happy whether you are or not."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE CITY OF LA PLATA, SOUTH AMERICA.

BY WALTER LODIA.

INTRODUCTORY.

In the year 1880 the city of Buenos Aires was declared the federal capital of the Argentine Federation. Previous to that period Argentina had no proper capital; it was always a matter of dispute which city should have the honor of being proclaimed the republic's chief city. The province of Buenos Aires capital, however, the largest of the numerous states which form the silver republic, was destined to secure the position, which, in due course, as previously noticed, became a reality.

But all the states have their capitals or chief towns, and the province of Good Airs (as signify in English the terms Buenos Aires), having given up its city, it was urged that the nation should recompense the department for the loss of its capital by building another for it. The matter was enthusiastically taken up; a site hit upon; lands surveyed; a city designed, and the foundation stone laid.

The laying of the foundation stone took place on November 19, 1882, amidst an immense concourse of spectators, those officiating being the men of mark in the various paths of all arts and sciences tending to the good of mankind, and by many notables posing or who will pose as shining lights in the annals of the progress of La República Argentina.

The site chosen for the new city was forty miles from Buenos Aires. It was in the center of a dead-level plain, though built itself on land slightly higher, almost imperceptibly so, than the surrounding vast expanse of flat sand plains. The location was healthy; an invigorating, cooling breeze perpetually sweeps through and over the ground; and, above all, the air and city are in general, very dry, the former being enjoyed, therefore, for its crispness, and the latter for its salubrity.

What a difference between then and now! Five years ago the spot on which La Plata stands today was monotonous prairie—a campo, as it is termed in the vernacular—with, maybe, ten mud huts and forty persons scattered about. The year 1887 beheld the trade and bustle of a splendid city—absolutely the finest built in South America—containing handsome edifices that to gaze upon is a pleasure, broad streets (entirely lighted at night by electricity) and a population of 35,000 souls.

It has spacious plazas, paseos, avenidas; a first-class museum—the leading one, doubtless (especially in the collection of fossilized remains

of most extraordinary extinct animals), in the second America; magnificent educational institutions; in short words, all that appertains to a young city built after modern ideas, and desiring to take first rank in the list of South American cities of importance. And in all probability their wish will be—has been, 'tis true, on the way of the build of La cuidad de la plata—attained.

La Plata is a wonderful city, certainly; but yet it is not wonderful. Compared to North American cities of importance, it is nothing. With the chief towns of the States the city's rise and progress have been mainly natural; with the new capital of the province of Buenos Aires, it has been artificial. Millions of dollars have flowed from the national exchequer in order that this city be built; immense buildings have been constructed for which for years there will be no use; large sums have been expended on embellishments and adornments that are entirely useless; and all this to gratify the vanity of a few influential individuals, who, desiring a show and a name, have allowed the public funds to flow liberally over their devoted object. Truly, can people be generous with other people's money.

No, the growth of La Plata cannot be said to be natural. All along it has been backed up by mere money. This city was planted artificially; has, in great part, grown artificially; and will, without a doubt, continue to develop artificially.

Chicago, with a population, fifty-seven years ago, of forty-five, is a phenomenon, a remark alike applicable to the city of the Pacific slope, San Francisco. But La Plata is not so.

THE PRINTING OFFICES.

To the readers of typographic, and almost necessarily, well-informed literary journals, particulars on the printing offices of different cities are interesting, more so with regard to those cities of which little is known; to the literarian its press and literature are instructive and useful, and as an index to the manufacturers of all the material essential for the equipment of printing establishments, and the many adjuncts of the trades carried on therein, such information is unique as a guide, and, when reliable, particularly valuable. Were it possible, which it is, to register the same as in this instance, and form it into a kind of directory, a list of the printing offices of South America, much benefit would accrue to North American machine-builders, typefounders, etc. Taking an ardent interest in the work, it being one for which the writer claims to have a special aptitude, this article on, and the particulars of the printing trade and newspaper press of the city of La Plata - Argentine's fourth city - is now respectfully submitted to North American readers.

The largest and best printing office in La Plata is that of *El Dia*, the name of the first and leading paper printed in the new city. The daily was established in modest four-page form on May 2, 1884, enlarged April 1, 1885, and again had its size increased on August 1, 1886.

At present, this diurnal journal is a moderate-sized quarto blanket sheet, twenty-nine inches long, and seventeen (French) ems in width. Its general manager, José Monsalve, was very obliging, and cheerfully furnished all particulars desired, promising faithfully to forward a collection of the various periodicals printed in the establishment, a courtesy duly appreciated. The printing, publishing, editing and general offices are at calle 50, Núna, 187. (The streets, by the by, are all built in squares, with many triangular corners, on account of streets also being cut from corner to corner, in each direction, right across the city.) In a large structure a few yards within the handsome front of the building are the composing room, bookbinding department and machine partition, all on the same floor and under the same roof. The place is well lighted by day naturally, and at night, by means equally as good, electricity. Everything being clean, with any amount of fresh air coursing about the place, a great consideration - la imprenta de El Dia is worthy of being called a model printing establishment - with equals, yes, but most certainly no superiors, on this continent.

And the faring of employés is very kind. They work eight hours per day, the labor being anything but difficult, for which they are monthly paid a salary of \$60. The operatives, all told, number about fifty-five, a dozen of that group being printers. The employment of the latter is mainly in composing the daily, which has a circulation of between 1,600 to 2,000 each issue, and an occasional supplement;

doing also the typesetting of several small weekly and monthly periodicals, principally educational papers on government account, and many unimportant jobs of general printing.

The type is all French and German, mostly obtained through Estrada, the well-known importer of Buenos Aires. "Any types from North America?" "Ninguna," replied the administrator, which corresponded to the answer given in every establishment where a similar question was asked.

There were several machines in the different departments. Those belonging to the bookbinding section bore the names of French and German makers. Of printing machines, three large ones were from the ubiquitous Marinoni, and a triple of Minerva's were from bear names of English firms, and the third, said the foreman, was American!!! and it looked as though from the States; but wherever was the name of the manufacturer? We looked into every corner, worked the jobber into various positions, nearly "sausaging" our fingers in so doing; but in vain. Why this neglect to place on the machine the name of the maker? Is it an accident (carelessness or forgetfulness) or design?-a design to hide the appellation of the manufacturer of a stolen patent? Or can it be that the furnishers of such nameless articles are ashamed of their productions? Or what? It leads one to infer that something, as just stated, must be wrong. I think five per cent of all the machinery the writer has ever seen, from the \$20 small card-printing press to the \$12,000 mammoth newspaper machine, from the \$200,000 immense paper-making machine to the \$500,000 water-pump, have been el nombre del fabricante. Can, then, this particular treadle machine be called unjustly as should all such other affairs with a like fault, a bastard

The printing machinery of *El Dia* establishment is driven by a sixhorse power horizontal steam engine, made by Rushton, Proctor & Co., of Lincoln, England. English *steam* machinery, it may be added, is far more common in South America than French or German. ("*Salud*!" and director and visitor parted.)

Another establishment visited was that of La Plata, not after the name of the journal printed there, of which several can be named, but as a mere appellation. The mainstay of this concern has been work for ephemeral newspapers. Indeed, our meeting upon this leads to the assertion that during a brief existence of under five years La Plata has seen the birth and death of over twenty daily and weekly newspapers, without counting a multitude of fortnightlies and monthlies. It is always pleasant to see a locality having plenty of newspapers, and also to hear that numbers have appeared and gone away; for we can reflect that all this has meant and means good trade for typefounders, and especially paper-makers, and numerous others. Very truly has Dr. Talmage said that "The most successful way to sink a fortune, and keep it sunk, is to start a newspaper."

(To be continued.)

A WESTERN EDITOR'S HARDSHIPS.

The following is a Nebraska editor's explanation for being late: "Our paper is two days late this week, owing to an accident to our press. When we started to run the edition Wednesday night, as usual, one of the guy-ropes gave way, allowing the forward gilder-fluke to fall and break as it struck the flunker-flopper. This, of course, as anyone who knows anything about a press will understand, left the gang-plank with only one flip-flap to support it, which also dropped and broke off the wrapper-chock. This loosened the fluking between the ramrod and the flibber-snatcher, which also caused trouble. The report that the delay was caused by overindulgence in intoxicating stimulants by ourself is a tissue of falsehoods, the peeled condition of our right eye being caused by our going into the hatchway of the press in our anxiety to start it, and pulling the coupling-pin after the slap-bang was broken, which caused the dingus to rise up and welt us in the optic. We expect a brand-new gilder-fluke on this afternoon's train."

THE New York World is to have a new building on the site of French's Hotel, just across the way from the Sun office. Six hundred and fifty thousand dollars is the purchase price of the lot, and Editor Pulitzer is going to put \$1,000,000 in a building.

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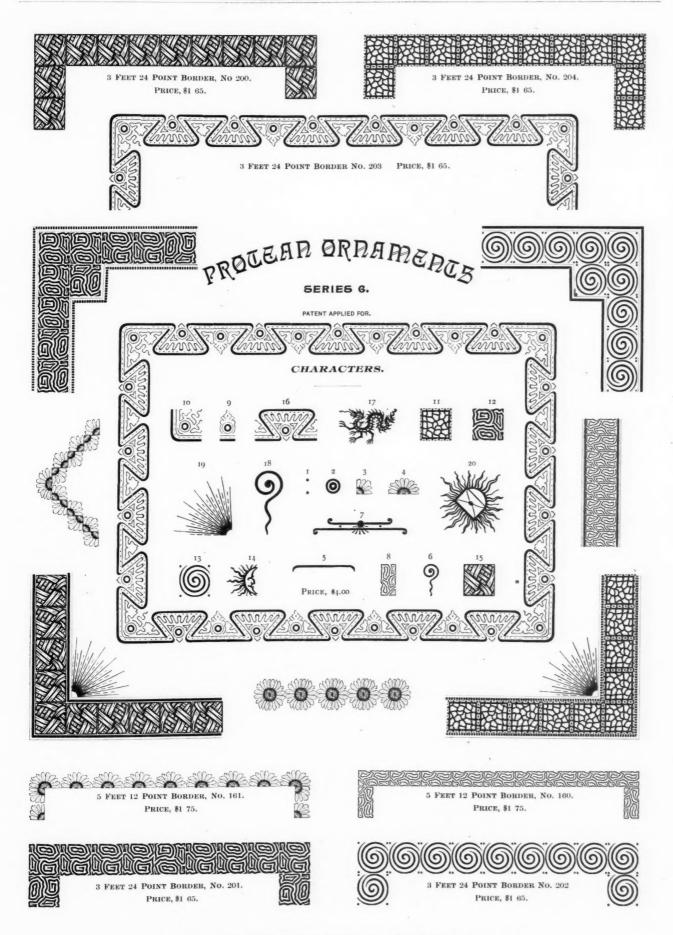
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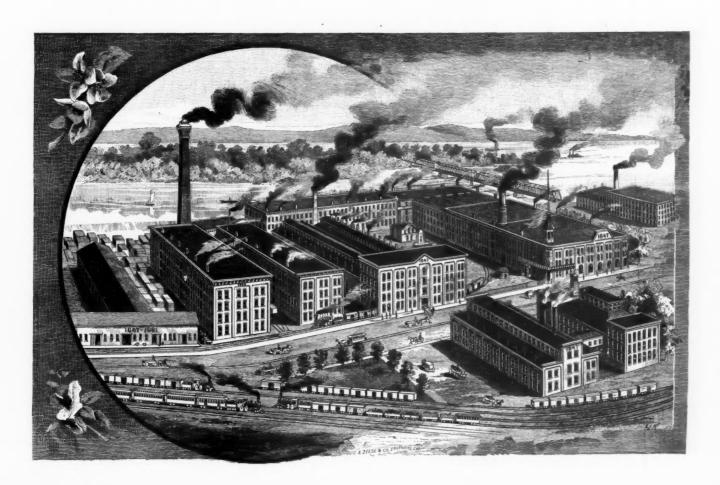
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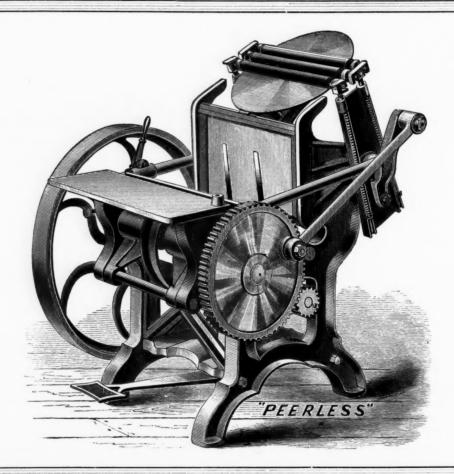
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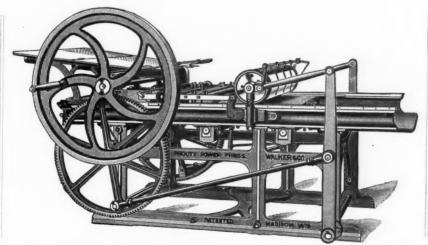
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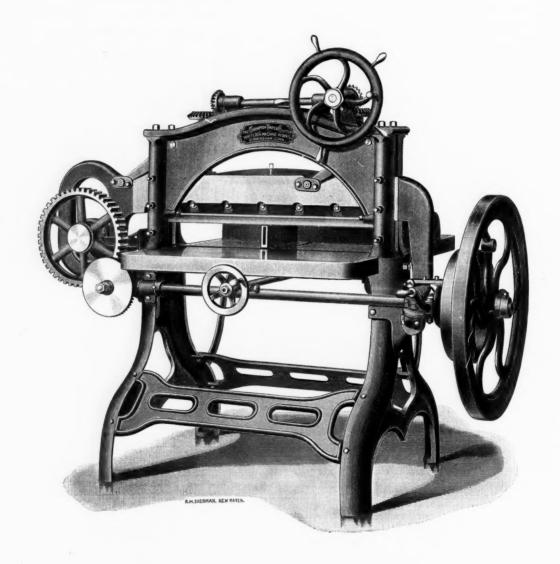
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"AN INJURY TO ONE IS THE CONCERN OF ALL."

To the Editor:

NEW ORLEANS, March 24, 1888.

We use as a caption, a motto, the intent and purpose of which (i. e., the sentiment contained therein) are familiar to all organized workingmen, and most especially to union printers. It is a grand motto, and if adhered to as purposed, the result to those whom it would naturally affect would be grand indeed. On first thought we argue, "Look out for No. 1," "Self-preservation is the first law of nature," and thus nine out of ten of us fail to fulfill the first injunction of the fundamental principles of organized labor.

One out of ten men will endeavor his utmost to accomplish the fulfillment of the intents and purposes of such principles as mentioned, and, succeeding, the results are taken advantage of by the idle vultures who stand about to pounce upon the provender of the active bird, and the latter, being deprived of his rights—being left in the lurch as it were—becomes disgusted, and, launching upon his own resources and laboring for himself, he is damned by those whom he has ceased to serve longer.

If we seek the root of this evil we find it in ignorance, incompetency and avarice. We must weed these serious causes of complaint from our ranks, else we will no longer maintain our reputation as a representative and reliable body of artisans. To be more explicit, we must not, under any possible circumstances, accept into our ranks men who have not passed through the principal's room of a primary school, and served an apprenticeship of five years, at least, a certificate from the employer or employers to evidence that fact, and the abrogation of the piecework system. Thus, there will be a great many incompetent men forced to enter a field to work in which they may do justice to their employers and themselves, and not injure their fellow-workingmen. There will then be more chance and reason for the fulfillment of "An injury to one is the concern of all!"

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

To the Editor :

St. John, N. B., April 5, 1888.

The air is full of rumors just now, and prospectus papers seem to be all the rage. Two young men, named Carter and Sawyer, who worked for some time on the reportorial staff of the Telegraph, are now getting cases laid to bring out a weekly paper about May 10. It is to be of the literary species, with a mixture of current events and local affairs at first, and, if the venture succeeds, the Progress will be evolutionized into an evening newspaper, pure and simple. Whether the "young and brilliant writers" will make their mark is as yet only a conjecture. However, it will give work to several compositors. Mr. John Law, an old timer, is to take charge of the composing room. The presswork is to be done in the Telegraph office. The compositors will mostly come from the above establishment, and will cause vacancies in that office.

The past week were " red-letter days" in printing circles in this city, and for a time excitement ran high. The cause of the commotion among the craft was owing to the fact that the Labor Commissioners appointed by the Dominion Government held their sessions in our city. Several of the printers were summoned to give testimony with regard to the printers' trade, wages, hours, etc. A couple of them made an expose of the grinding systems practiced on the morning papers, and showed how a man made "bigger wages" on 25 cents per 1,000 ems than at the present scale of 30 cents. All the "fat," such as commercial, etc., was given to the weekly hands, and when a rush of ads came in at night, and the "office" was not able to handle them, instead of giving them to the piece hands to set, a local appeared next day, stating that owing to the rush of matter the ads were "unavoidably" held over. When a comp described the workers as "white slaves" the manager of the Telegraph fairly boiled over. Another comp maintained that there should be placed in the office a fire escape, while all held that "boiler plate" was detrimental to the welfare of the craft in St. John. The manager of the Telegraph took the stand, but he did not confute any of the statements made. His evidence may be summed up thus: "The world is wide, and if you don't like our office get out." A rather amusing incident or "bull" occurred when the manager of the Sun newspaper gave his evidence. In speaking of plate matter, he said he didn't see anything wrong in it, but thought the line should be drawn at "celluloid." The Telegraph used the latter production and the Sun the former, and as both papers are opposed to each other in politics, it was thought to be a reflection upon the management of the Telegraph.

A special meeting of St. John Typographical Union was held a few nights ago, for the purpose of listening to addresses from three of the Labor Commissioners—Messrs. Armstrong, McLean and Kerwin. The two former are printers, and I think the first mentioned was one time president of the International Typographical Union. The speeches were practical, and were on organized labor, etc. WIDE AWAKE.

FROM NEW HAVEN.

To the Editor :

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 2, 1888.

Some time having elapsed since you heard from the "City of Elms," I have determined to let you know that No. 47 still lives. At our meeting in March, despite our financially crippled condition, through paying off the debts incurred by the boycott cases, and I might here say, that many thanks are due to sister unions who have helped us manfully to do it, No. 47 determined to again do her duty by sending a delegate to the International Typographical Union convention at Kansas City, and selected Mr. David T. McNamara, as her standard-bearer, with Mr. Joseph A. Brennan as alternate. Business is quiet, with a great plenty of tourists in our midst, coming and going. We have two morning papers and one book and job office—the Journal and Courier and Palladium, and O. A. Dorman's book and job office-occupied body and soul by the fraternity, Dorman's being locked out last October, which might have been saved had the Executive Council done its duty. But this town only having a population of eighty thousand, it was of no consequence whether a union existed in it or not; and, such being the case, there was apparently no use in troubling with it. Such seems to have been the case, for the Executive Council never even answered the letters sent by the union through its secretary. However, the matter will be laid open to the convention next June.

The nine-hour law is a dead letter in this city, and our scale of prices remain the same as at last report.

H. W. Forde was elected secretary at the January meeting, to fill the unexpired term made vacant by the resignation of William H. Burns.

EM Brace.

FROM BROOKLYN.

To the Editor:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 5, 1888.

The annual election for officers of Brooklyn Typographical Union, No. 98, was held on Wednesday evening, March 28, with the following result: Jas. Dixon, president; Geo. P. Christie, vice president; S. O. Boon, secretary; Ed Beardsley, treasurer; R. S. Barnes, sergeant-atarms; delegates to International Typographical Union at Kansas City, Missouri, C. K. Michael and H. M. Adams; alternates, John F. Lane and John Scherer.

The annual ball of the Brooklyn Eagle employés came off on April 4. It was a brilliant affair. About two hundred couples took part, among whom were several old and faithful servants of the association, some of them having entered the office in the capacity of printers' devils nearly forty years ago. The following are the officers of the committee of arrangements: W. H. Sutton (foreman Eagle composing room), president; W. H. Curtis, Jr., vice-president; Augustus Baran, secretary; J. S. Boice, treasurer; P. McSherry, floor manager; John H. King (foreman book and job department), assistant floor manager. It must not be omitted that the array of lady compositors could not be excelled, and all members of Union No. 98 so conceded.

Brooklyn Union has about four hundred active members, distributed as follows: Eagle office, 81 (of which 25 or 30 are ladies); Appleton's, 49; Citizen, 56; Times, 39; Standard-Union, 25; Catholic Review, 15. The remainder are employed in small offices throughout

the city, which are to be found almost on every street corner, employing at an average of one to three hands.

In looking over the last number of The Inland Printer, my attention was attracted, in Chicago correspondence, to an allusion to "Disappointing an Editor," which brought to my recollection a circumstance connected with the referred to obituary notice of Sir John A. Macdonald, premier of Canada. During 1871 your humble servant was engaged on the Toronto (Ontario) Globe, at that time, as now, in opposition to this gentleman, and helped to set up his obituary notice, as he was seriously ill and not expected to recover. The matter (leaded bourgeois) was kept standing for weeks, but he (Sir John) would not give up the ghost, and so the obituary was knocked into "pi," and Sir John still lives.

No. 98.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1888.

We see no reason to alter the report made last month, when we stated that trade was good. Greene's, Dornan's, National Bureau of Engraving, Sherman's, Lippincott's, Feister's, Allen, Lane & Scott's, Democrat office, Ashmead's, Collins' and other offices are busy, with prospects good.

That new press of which I spoke in my last letter, from what I can gather, is a product of Hoe. One of them is to be put in operation on Jayne's Almanac, and is to print, fold and trim at one impression.

Under the auspices of the ex-delegates association of this city, on May 12 next, the printers of the city of Philadelphia will celebrate the birthday of Mr. George W. Childs.

Mr. Charles Gamewell, second vice-president International Typographical Union, who has been ill at his home in Burlington, New Jersey, is feeling somewhat better, although his nervous system is all out of gear, owing to the strain upon his mind during the last eventful year.

At the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year, Pressmen's Union No. 4 chose the following: President, Con. H. Scout; vice-president, Charles Orr; recording secretary, C. W. Miller; financial secretary, W. J. Mellen; treasurer, William Harris; delegate to the International Typographical Union, Samuel Howard Romig. In the election of a delegate the union, by a decisive vote, put itself on record as favoring one who has for several years been an earnest and faithful worker. Mr. Romig does not lay claim to great ability as a speaker, but he can be relied upon to do his share of labor all the time.

The question of an International Pressmen's Union, as your Louisville correspondent said last month, is one which will not down, and the delegates to the coming session have got to look the subject squarely in the face. What the pressmen want is home rule. If this can be obtained within the International Typographical Union, well and good; if not, then the pressmen have got to "stand alone."

General Neilson was tendered an unopposed election as president of Typographical Union No. 2. This was a deserved compliment to an able and faithful officer.

Over one hundred and twenty-five labor organizations have passed resolutions condemning the *Evening Item* for its attitude toward union compositors. Aside from all other questions, the interest of morality and legitimate journalism should cause all thoughtful persons to give it an effective letting alone. Such seems to be the fact, too.

C. W. M.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor:

TORONTO, April 6, 1888.

In some of the previous issues of THE INLAND PRINTER I read accounts of the extraordinary age attained by gentlemen who labor with the stick and rule. Robert W. Clendining, of this city, is now seventy-one years old, and has been working at printing since he was fourteen—fifty-seven years' labor, making a lifetime for many of us. He is still hearty and healthy looking, and has not yet required the aid of spectacles. Judging from his appearance one may say that he possesses sufficient endurance to hold the stick for fifteen years more. By his kindly manner and gentlemanly conduct he has won the highest esteem of all who know him and have had the pleasure of being his fellow-workmen. During his life the history of this place, from the

time when it was the unpretentious "Little York," till now, when it is called the "Queen City," is quite fresh in his memory.

The annual election of officers of Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91, took place on Saturday evening, April 7, when the following officers and committees were elected: Joseph T. Gilmour, president; Amos Pudsey, vice-president; Edward How, treasurer; Wm. Prescott, recording secretary; Jno. Scott, financial secretary; Geo. W. Dower, corresponding secretary; M. Meehan, R. J. Stewart, Geo. Watson, investigating committee; D. Ross, H. Smith, R. Munn, E. E. Klein, D. Sleeth, Jr., J. H. Gilmour, W. T. Bambridge, relief committee; W. H. Parr, Geo. W. Dower, Geo. Watson, representatives to Trades and Labor Council; M. A. Murphy, Jas. Gairdner, Sr., Stewart G. Dunlop, guardian committee; Jas. Reid, Jno. Lumsden, trustees; Geo. W. Dower, — Wilder, auditors; Geo. Cloutier, sergeant-at-arms.

At the regular monthly meeting of the *Globe* chapel, held on Saturday morning, 7th instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is imperative for the advancement of union ideas and principles that union men should take an active interest in union matters and make union business their business; therefore

Resolved, That the members of the Globe chapel, in regular meeting assembled, do pledge themselves to attend the meetings of the union, take an active part in business, help to preserve order and discipline, and every way in their power to further the cause of organized labor.

Base ball is likely to become the most popular out-door sport here during the coming summer, and from hearsay it may be stated that no less than three or four clubs are being organized among the typos. The editors and reporters are also preparing a team for the diamond. From the quality of reading appearing in some of the papers it must be inferred that the scribes are devoting an excessive amount of time to training and practice, and the use of "base hits" is too common in the columns of at least a King street evening paper. If what is stated be true, and the heavy editor of the organ of the "third party" does any twirling, with his able second the "deacon" behind the bat and the John L. of the conservative organ staff, in a prominent place, they may be sure of success and a large patronage.

The usual strike of the Ottawa Free Press has once more been announced. It seems from the frequent strikes in that office that it is an epidemic, loaded up to go off, not spontaneously, but with the wish of the institution, at very frequent intervals. No class of workmen, union or non-union, good, bad or indifferent, suit the management. YORK.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU.

To the Editor:

OTTAWA, Ont., March 24, 1888.

The Canadian capital has for some time past been a center of considerable interest to the followers of Gutenberg, in the art preservative. The proposed establishment of a government printing bureau in this city has attracted great attention among the members of the craft all over the country. The bureau will be a very extensive one, as all the government printing will be done here. It is stated that the staff, all included, will number some three hundred employés.

Since the confederation of the Canadian provinces in 1867, the governmental and departmental printing has been done under the contract system. That this system is not a satisfactory one is evidenced by the proposed change. A few years ago a dispute arose between the present holders of the contract and the government about printing given to outsiders, claimed by the former to be theirs under the terms of the contract. The case was brought up before the courts; the contractors were sustained in their claim, and awarded about \$80,000. This was more than the government could stand. The session (1886) during which the above-mentioned sum was voted, also saw the passage of a bill authorizing the establishment of a government printing bureau.

To the typos the new bureau will prove a great boon. Under contractors men always work hard; and one man is often put where two would fit more easily. But this is not the worst. The building occupied by the contractors is, I believe, the most unhealthy printing office in Canada.

The foundations of the new bureau have been laid. The superstructure will be of red brick, of very substantial construction, and plain in appearance. The building, when completed, will cost about \$150,000. The site selected is one of the prettiest and healthiest in America. Nepean Point, as it is called, is a promontory some one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the Ottawa river at high water. Standing on the cliff and looking north, one has a bird's-eye view of the Gatineau valley, inclosed some twenty miles distant by the Laurentian mountains; to the south, the twin hill on which sit the parliament buildings, the Chaudière falls and the Suspension bridge; to the east, the city of Hull, which is surrounded by an endless chain of lumber piles, and the Ottawa valley; to the west, Major Hill park, the mouth of the Rideau canal, and a large part of the city.

The new office will not be ready for occupation before twelve months at the least. In the meantime, however, the government has temporarily leased premises, purchased a plant, and the voters' lists are now being set as government work. Some thirty compositors—to be increased shortly to about forty—are employed for the purpose, and are under the immediate supervision of the chief of the bureau, Mr. A. Sénécal.

Members of No. 103 are jubilant over the satisfactory settlement of a long standing difficulty. Some three or four years ago the Ottawa Free Press was ratted, owing to the number of apprentices employed in that office. After a short time union men were allowed to work on that paper on a permit. It may be said that the proprietor, Mr. C. W. Mitchell, though in the prime of life yet, is one of the charter members of Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 103, and consequently a stanch believer in unionism. A short time ago a deputation from the society waited on Mr. Mitchell, and after a friendly discussion of the subject, that gentleman renewed and pledged allegiance to the union, "so long as the boys will do what is right." The news was hailed with the greatest possible joy among the members of the craft, as the Free Press is the leading daily paper in the capital.

Now only one establishment of any importance is not on pleasant terms with the union. However, union men are therein employed, and it is hoped that in the near future that office will also come to a satisfactory understanding with the society.

A. E. P.

FROM THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY.

To the Editor: Montevideo, February 26, 1888.

Trade is booming! Full tension everywhere.

Montevideo had an English paper early in the present century. Years subsequently it has had various periodicals devoted to British interests; but never a daily newspaper. Yet now it is to have one. The *Express* will appear as a diurnal sheet on March I, Mr. Melville Hora directing. Office is on calle Solis, side of Oriental Hotel. French machinery and type put in. Difficulty to obtain hands; six compositors and two foremen advertised for (one of latter for jobbing department). Scraped together a few Albions; rest will be Germans or other foreigners, who somehow know how to set better English than the best classical type-sticker going.

La Idea, founded April, 1874, is now a blanket sheet. The offices are on 25-de-Mayo, at 261. News manager is Fernando J. Rios, and editorial secretary, Venancio Flores.

The steam printing works of F. J. Silveira, Zabala 179a, have put in a large Aluzet book press.

Félix Eabreguettes, owner of the most modern establishment, at Sarandi 203, has added a stereotyping department. He goes in also for wood engraying.

La Tribuna Popular, the evening liberal daily, is looking up after a ten years' run. Emilio Lecot and Renaud Reynaud were the founders. Latter still continues proprietor, with help of a company. The publisher and manager is José A. Lapido. He is findable at the offices, which are at Cindadela 74, 76, 78.

From March I, Montevideo will have two English printing offices. The one above mentioned, and the year's established concern (*imprenta inglesa*) of Señor Loedal, printer, bookseller, and stationer, on calle 32, número 118.

Without exception, all the Montevideo newspapers use French types and machines, United States material being comparatively ignored. Yet the latter country's goods are universally liked.

El Progreso, evening journal, independent organ of the red party, printed at the "Rural," Florida 92, is a neat-looking sheet. Angel Floro Costa and Luis Ricardo Fors are the presiding heads.

El Telegrafo, Maútimo, nearly forty years old, continues good as ever. Juan G. Buela is proprietor and director, and his son administrator. This is the most noted commercial, industrial, and noticeable evening daily in the republic. It has a fine steam-driven office at Piedras 69, 71, and 73. Like El Diario Católico, its machinery and type are entirely French.

In letters from the Uruguay republic before, Mr. Editor, I have frequently given you some interesting particulars on the trade here, but unfortunately they have been lost. When there is time, I will endeavor to repeat them.

L'Italia, the Ligurian daily, of Misiones 121, keeps to the front, well representing the Italian colony. G. M. Narvarro, proprietor, would have gone in for the material for printing his paper of the country with which he sympathizes—the States—but he had no guides, no catalogues, no circulars, so he chose French material.

The newspaper property of José R. Mendoza, *La Defensa*, of calle Rincon Montevideo, has ceased to be. Several press changes are likewise looming.

Máximo Santos, the exiled ex-president of the republic, wants to come back to the country; but a feeble, servile congress won't permit. Better take no notice of him, and let the whilom ignorant despot go where he likes. He can do no harm, and his old friend, Máximo Tajes, the existing chief magistrate of Uruguay, is quite indifferent.

Washington P. Bermudez, one of the most distinguished and aggressive Uruguayan journalists, has discontinued publication of *El Negro Timoteo*, and assumed position of executive chief (editorial) of *La Epoca* staff. Both latter (daily) and former (weekly) are noted Montevideo papers.

W. L.

FROM ENGLAND.

[From our own Correspondent.]

To the Editor:

SHEFFIELD, March 24, 1888.

Printers and printing generally have been fairly brisk in all our larger cities and towns during the past two months, but signs of slackness are now appearing in several localities, and it is to be feared that the gloomy side of the trade is showing itself somewhat early in the year. Parliament is now in the full swing of business, which must affect typographic interests very favorably. Several important bills will come before the houses of parliament this session, which will include a share of good things for the printing trade; the newspaper proprietor will, it is hoped, especially reap some benefit from the proposed new measures concerning the uncertain state of the libel act as now in force.

The eight hours' question mentioned in a recent letter, which the members of the Provincial Typographical Society have had to consider and vote upon, has received very little support. The general opinion is that the time is still far distant when this concession should be sought for, either by aid of parliament or by the action of the trades' unions themselves. Men are beginning to perceive that continental competition is becoming more intensely keen every day—that they must make an effort to help the employers to keep our trade in the country, and not give their time to the discussion of almost thoughtless measures which will unquestionably have the effect of driving trade away from our shores

There recently died, in the city of Dublin, one Patterson Jolly, said to be the oldest man connected with the printing trade in the world. He was fourteen years of age in the year of the great rebellion, and remembered driving horses to Dungannon during that troubled period. He served his time in Edinburgh with Messrs. Ballantyre, and printed the first sheet of the Edinburgh Journal seventy years ago. He was of powerful physique, enjoying excellent health almost to his last day, proving that the trade of the typesetter is by no means unhealthy, if carried out under proper sanitary conditions.

The present year's issue of the Newspaper Press Directory gives the following interesting statistics of the British press: At the present time there are published in the United Kingdom 2,177 newspapers. In England we have a total of 1,727, London alone providing 454; Wales produces 82; Scotland, considering the intelligence of its inhabitants

generally, has the rather small total of 189; while Ireland manages to keep going 158 newspapers to express the grievances of its ever discontented people; the islands surrounding our shores muster 21. Of these there are 136 daily papers published in England, 6 in Wales, 21 in Scotland, 16 in Ireland, and 1 in the Isles. The magazines now in course of publication number 1,508, of which 399 are of a religious character.

Messrs. Stephenson, Blake & Co., of this town, are showing considerable enterprise in the production just now of some exceedingly useful and artistic faces of type, which, in many respects, equal the efforts of the famous Philadelphia founders, to whom English artistic printers have been so long indebted for their supplies. I suppose we have still the talent for great things left in this country, but really those who possess the capabilities have been very reticient in bringing them into practical shape.

It may be said that the demand for artistic printing of the American school is not nearly so great as in the past two or three years, there being a much greater following after the more classical style of the Germans, with its more even and consequently symmetrical appearance. The style of the Americans is unrivaled for freeness, but this is so often attained at the expense of symmetry, that the German style of ornamentation at once presents itself as the desideratum for all who wish to produce a smart piece of work, possessing all the attributes of real artistic printing, with the minimum amount of labor, provided always, of course, that a good supply of material is at hand, for a German border generally necessitates an appalling run on sorts. The neat, plain, and at the same time very artistic style of setting display work solely in light old-style, latin, mural, thin-face grotesque and kindred types is becoming very popular in England. Doubtless to the appearance of THE INLAND PRINTER we owe the adoption of this exceedingly effective style, a style which for use in the display pages of a journal cannot be surpassed.

It is said that the prospects of an international copyright between England and the United States has lately presented a more promising aspect to the promoters of the copyright unions already existing in Europe. It is, however, a difficult matter to deal with, and many years will probably intervene before the object of the English publishers is attained.

A wonderful feat in telegraphy is given out by the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He recently put himself in communication with his special correspondent at Vancouver's Island, seven thousand miles distant, and received a reply to his message four minutes afterward, each communication occupying but two minutes. This is a feat in rapid telegraphy that beats all earlier records, and one difficult to improve upon.

Glasgow Exhibition promises to be the most important thing of the kind in the United Kingdom since 1862. The exhibition opens early in May. The exhibits of printing material will be very extensive.

One of our leading typefounders is making an effort to create a more extensive use of logotypes. The Welsh language, in particular, is much in need of several double letters, besides those generally in use, and the agitation now going on will probably bring about an alteration in this respect. Englishmen, as a rule, however, don't care so much for these new projects; it is only after persistent hammering at their common sense that a ray of light beams upon them, and they awake to find that every other enterprising nation has accepted the idea long before them.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 3, 1888.

Business at this point is dull, although not quite as bad as it was a month ago. The strike having been declared off may have the effect of putting a little life into those parties who have printing done, and in my next I hope to be able to say, "Business is very brisk."

There had been rumors for over a month as to the calling off of the strike; but none assumed practical shape until last Sunday, when No. 10 held its regular meeting, at which time a letter was read from Mr. Wm. Aimison, president of the International Typographical Union, stating that no further aid would be extended by the International Typographical Union in carrying on the strike in Louisville. To say that it fell like a

bombshell in the camp of the strikers but slightly expresses it. They soon rallied, however, and voted almost unanimously to open up all of the job as well as newspaper offices. While your correspondent is of the opinion that it was a very wise move to declare the strike at an end, still he is in duty bound to give public expression to the general condemnation of President Aimison's hasty action, which they say was taken without his making the least inquiry of the officers of No. 10. He, it is said, claims to be well posted as to how the strike was progressing, but just how and from whom he received his information no one seems to know. A number of the men have succeeded in getting their old situations back, and it is thought most all of them will be in the harness again within the next two weeks.

Now that the battle has ended, and sober second thought is in the ascendancy, would it not be well for each of the contending parties to make an attempt to solve, and, if possible, wipe out some of the causes for this seeming never-ending discord? Each side should take a good square look at its own shortcomings, and, if possible, remedy them. For instance, the Typothetæ might remove a big obstacle by uniting firmly and on a basis to get the prices of printing back to where they should be, and by some means (easy enough to devise if the will is there) to stop this fearful cutting and slashing. The Typothetæ of Louisville was started originally with that sole end in view, and it promised for a time to be a great success, and no doubt would have been, had the members been true to their pledges. Self-interest, as usual, killed the goose that would have laid the golden egg. The typographical unions could, and should, weed out the incompetents; it is that class that is foremost in breeding discontent. They cannot get along as well as the more competent men beside them, and self-interest, or, more properly speaking, selfishness, again steps in, and with it the strike and lockout. Capability should be the principle qualification necessary to admission as a member of a typographical union, and the sooner it is so recognized the better it will be for all concerned.

At the election of Typographical Union No. 10, held last Saturday, the following were the successful candidates: Wm. M. Higgins, president; Wm. G. De Garis, vice-president; M. A. Mansfield, recording secretary; N. Jerry Winstandley, financial and corresponding secretary; W. A. Chamber, sergeant-at-arms; George Hager, doorkeeper; Thos. I. Ledwith, John W. Owen and Charles Roth, delegates to the Trades and Labor Assembly; James H. Watson and E. L. Crong, delegates to the International Typographical Union. The union put itself on record as being opposed to the MacKellar system of type measurement, also to the piece system in book and job offices, and in favor of the abolishment of the office of chief organizer.

At a meeting of Louisville Pressmen's Union, No. 28, held last Thursday evening, Chas. F. Taylor was unanimously elected delegate to the International Typographical Union. At the same meeting a resolution was adopted petitioning Mr. Chas. Gamewell, second vice-president International Typographical Union, to call the pressmen delegates to assemble at Kansas City at least two days preceding the opening of the International convention, to consider their best interests.

Louisville claims one distinction, in addition to its being the greatest whisky and tobacco center in the United States, and that is, of having a printer with the largest head. Mr. Elijah Bohon, the gentleman referred to, while passing one of our prominent hat stores not long since, was attracted by a card attached to an elegant silk hat in the show window. It read: "If this fits you, it's yours." He went in, asked to be allowed to try it on, found it a perfect fit, and saying "Thank you," walked out, much to the consternation of the shopkeeper. The size of it was 7%. Can it be beaten?

The News Printing Company have given notice of their desire to dispose of their job printing outfit, and it may be sold before this reaches your readers. Messrs. Eakins & Adkins, the proprietors, are born and bred newspaper men, who found it necessary to purchase a complete job printing office to be able to get possession of the *Argus* newspaper. Having no taste for other than newspaper work they have put the job office on the market for a buyer.

Mr. Fred E. Loeffler, financial secretary of Pressmen's Union No. 28, tendered his resignation at the meeting last Thursday night. He has accepted a lucrative offer from the Standard Printing Ink Works of Cincinnati to travel for them. Fred, in addition to his being one of the

best pressmen in the city, was also one of the most earnest workers No. 28 had, and his place will be hard to fill. His friends here bespeak for him kind treatment from those of the craft with whom he may come in contact. Communications intended for No. 28 should in the future be addressed to P. O. Box No. 43.

The Bradley & Gilbert Co. are also at work on a second edition of the General Statutes of Kentucky, the first edition of one thousand copies becoming exhausted in less than six months, at the price of \$8 per copy, showing that the erstwhile "dark and bloody ground" has put on a new dress, and instead of thirsting for gore is reaching out for the law of the latest print.

The Comstock-Branham Printing Company was organized several weeks ago, with O. E. Comstock, president; T. A. Branham, vice-president, and B. P. Branham, secretary and general manager. Mr. Comstock, until the formation of this company, was at the head of the Kentucky Card Company. Mr. B. P. Branham was foreman of B. F. Avery & Son's job office. They have a very complete office, run by steam, and are negotiating for a cylinder press. They are located at 1043 West Market street.

The Allmond-Morrow Company is the latest addition to the printing fraternity here. They have a very nice office on the corner of Bullitt and Main streets. The following gentlemen are interested in it: Angus R. Allmond, president; A. T. Allmond, secretary; H. L. Morrow, manager, and R. F. Hibbitt. Mr. Morrow is a first-class job printer, and was, until recently, one of the stand-bys at the Bradley and Gilbert Company.

Pressmen's Union No. 28 will give a steamboat excursion to Fern Grove, Sunday, May 13, which promises to be a grand success.

Mr. E. F. Rychen, vice-president Queen City Printing Ink Company, was in town last Saturday, as proud as a peacock over the handsome manner in which the picture of his daughter was printed in the last number of The Inland Printer.

Mr. Jas. Collison has taken the foremanship of Roger's and Tuley's pressroom, given up by Mr. Fred Loefller. C. F. T.

FROM OUR SPECIAL EASTERN CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor: Phil

Philadelphia, April 10, 1888.

Our latest municipal contract for printing was awarded to the highest, rather than to the lowest bidder. Naturally there is a loud protest which will not be silenced. There were four bids, the highest was from Dunlap & Clark, \$4,202.50. The next, the Dando Printing Company, \$3,960.71. The third, Glessner & Co., \$3,856.03, and the fourth, and lowest, M. P. Summer & Co., \$3,614.16. Now, why did not M. P. Summer & Co. get the work? Typographical influence, which is quite a factor in this city, has all along been opposed to the giving of contracts for municipal printing to non-union offices. A vote was taken, and it rejected the awarding of the contract to the highest bidder, Dunlap & Clark.

The argument was made that if the highest bidders are to secure contracts, there will be no limit to the prices asked, and this city would be deprived of the benefits of competition. One of the council's committee said, in connection with this matter, that five years ago the city paid about twice as much for printing as it is now paying. Such a state of affairs must soon exist again, if contracts are to be awarded to the highest bidders, regardless of the responsibility of lower bidders, and the facilities they may possess to do the required work. He added that the Dando Printing Company was one of the most responsible printing companies in Philadelphia.

Another member said that in private business it is acknowledged, that it sometimes pays best to award contracts to the highest bidders.

The same rule ought to hold good in public business. This was not the first time he had voted against the opinion of the city solicitor. "Mr. Summer's did work for the county commissioners some time ago, and the work was so unsatisfactory, that if he had not been on the bond of one of the commissioners, they would have kicked him out." He also said that Director Wagner recently gave a street cleaning contract to the highest instead of the lowest bidder.

This led to some hot words, and to some wrangling outside the committee. There is a good deal behind the awarding of city contracts of

all kinds, and this matter will not be settled until this right of the city to accept the highest bidder is judiciously determined. Of course, all union printers are interested in preventing work going to "rat" offices. The unions are gaining slowly in numbers, and the cause of unionism is spreading. Its basis is more intelligent (if that is the right term) or at least more conservative. Duties are being considered in connection with rights, and both are kept in sight in all agitations. There are occasionally slight differences on matters of wages in the smaller offices and publishing houses, but taking the industry all through, there is comparatively no dissatisfaction.

No changes have occurred in Pennsylvania newspaperdom requiring special mention. "Deacon" White, of Pittsburgh, the founder of the republican party, pasted up his string and handed it in. It was a good long one. He was born in Massachusetts in 1805. Arrived in Western Pennsylvania in early manhood, entered newspaper work, and soon became a recognized authority in advanced political agitation.

I remember Mr. White when I was a small boy. He made the old *Gazette*, now several years past its centennial, a power throughout the West, before the era of railroads and when "abolitionists" had to be men of brain and nerves. He died at his beautiful suburban home in Sewickley, twelve miles below Allegheny City, it is needless to say, honored by all who knew what sort of a man it required to raise his arm against the slave power forty years ago.

It is a rule which newspaper men are endeavoring to establish, that editors must keep out of politics. Such a rule cannot be established. Have we not a score of able newspaper men in congress today? None of them have set the Potomac on fire, and who has? They are all creditable representatives. Newspaper offices should be the threshold of public life; lawyer offices have had a monopoly of the threshold, and it is time they were crowded off it. Just enough to let in a sprinkling of the clear-sighted talent of what makes our daily papers sparkle with brightness. It would help to elevate journalism, if every man felt that there were probabilities of distinction in public life awaiting him. Ex-Governor Dorsheimer, of New York, left the senate for the editor's sanctum. One of Vanderbilt's near relations is an editor, and only recently bought the Mail and Express from Mr. Fields, who was not too proud to be engaged as a newspaper man. Charles A. Dana is one of the old-time journalists, who held up the dignity of the profession. It is strange that even Jay Gould should dare to attack the Herald proprietor. There is but one word to describe the man who undertakes to fight an editor. Even if Bennett is "going it" while he is young, he has a host of friends for every one his maligner has. The public have relished the wordy war between the king of the rail, and the Herald.

The *Tribune* had a good-sized fire the other morning, which started in Homer's bank-note floor, right under the city editorial rooms, but it only served to show how efficient is our New York fire department for extraordinary emergencies.

New York journalism is prosperous. Each daily has its policy or rut, and it does not care to get out of it. The reform element has completely secured political mastery. This was shown in the coolness and boldness with which Mayor Hewitt refused to allow any but American flags to fly from the dome of the city hall. This reference naturally suggests something else, namely: "Americanism." You would be surprised to know how deep and widespread is the clamor among certain classes for the stronger assertion of the doctrine of "America for Americans." This does not mean for native born Americans exactly, but it includes Americanized foreigners. Newspapers believe more in it than they care to talk. The foreign element is powerful, but it is cornered politically. Editors, newspapers and magazine writers, and all that large and influential class of public opinion makers, lean strongly to the repression of foreign political control in American politics. It may never come to anything, but the feeling is there. Our publishers have been making money for the past ten years. The subscription book agent is still blooming. A dozen concerns in this city report a steadily increasing business. The books are more meritorious than the class of books which ten or fifteen years ago ran the subscription business into the ground, and created a demand for dogs to protect the community against the assaults of the remorseless book agent.

Medical works of all schools, on all subjects, in all shapes, and by high medical authorities, are coming out all the time. Theological

books on polemical subjects, and on all sorts of theology, are being given out for the edification of saints on earth. Our big religious publishing houses have been running a full force of hands all winter, and the pressrooms have never had time to get cold. Philadelphia is gaining ground steadily as a publishing center.

Joseph W. Drexel, the third owner of the *Ledger*, died the other day in New York, and was buried here. Fortune, \$5,000,000. His brother Anthony, and George W. Childs, own the other two thirds. The *Ledger* is a mine.

Those who dream of labor's triumph over oppression and poverty, through the acceptance of arbitration of labor disputes, will be disappointed. There is a strong repugnance felt to it, and one which will lead employers into combination for mutual defensive and offensive operations against it.

M.

AN EMPLOYER'S VIEW ON THE APPRENTICE-SHIP SYSTEM.

To the Editor: HARRISBURG, Pa., March 26, 1888.

Your editorial on "An Interesting Problem," in the current number strikes on a very important matter, especially in its third division, in alluding to the crying need for an apprenticeship system. Nothing more need be said in favor of the adoption of such a system, surely; the evils of the present "no system" are sufficiently obvious. So far as my experience has extended, the possession of a "card," showing membership in a typographical union, is not the slightest guarantee that the possessor is other than a miserable botch. Very fresh in my memory is the advent of a good-looking young compositor in my office when hands were badly needed, who had a pocket full of "cards." He was set to work on a catalogue, with careful instructions as to style; but after working three hours in a vain endeavor to get his matter set up with minion boldface sideheads in brevier lines, onto a galley, he found the atmosphere much pleasanter outside! And the instances are many of the same trouble. My men, with one exception, are paid \$1.50 per week more than the union rate here (because they are worth more), yet that exception, paid at the union rate, really gets more for the work he does than any man in the office.

Could there not be a plan arranged whereby the apprentice whose time was out might be practically examined as to his proficiency in whatever branch he undertook to work, and receive a certificate from the union, or whatever the examining body might be, entitling him to work in a certain line or grade. For instance, if he was the graduate of a newspaper office, let him be so marked honorably, that his probable inefficiency at book or job composition be not inflicted on some employer who took his word that he was a "book hand."

If a grading plan were adopted, I feel sure that employers, seeing the great benefits that would accrue to them in the responsible certification of the men they were expected to employ, would be willing to bear a fair proportion of the expense of such examination. The very same plan is used here in Pennsylvania in the school system, teachers being graded and certificated, and having for a certain length of time, I think, to submit to periodical tests of their proficiency. The same plan obtains in the railway mail service; and the United States navy is thoroughly graded.

Such a system might be hard on the botch — I hope it would hurt him! Members of this grade are here, as elsewhere, the greatest sticklers for all the technicality and bother possible in relations between employer and employe as affected by the union. They well know that but for their efforts in this line they might be paid what they were worth, instead of getting what good printers earn.

My idea is probably stale, but it is new to me, and I submit it for what it is worth, trusting something may come of the agitation in this respect.

Yours truly,

J. H. McF.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor: INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 20, 1888.

An inspection of the pages of The Inland Printer proves not only of advantage to the ordinary reflective mind, but quietly and magically lifts one out of the very labyrinths of thought upon many difficult and frequently intricate dilemmas in the problems of the "art preservative." It isn't at all necessary for one to adopt all the suggestions therein contained to reap advantage. That man was never so wise that he could not learn from someone else. Many facts of science are alleged to have first seen the light of reason through the most simple and trivial of incidental circumstances, to-wit: gravitation, electricity, and even the circulation of the blood, so that it really follows that a suggestion sometimes made, however impracticable in itself, may lead to a reflection that, "with wings as swift as meditation," may sweep down the long vista of thought to a substantial, practical and valuable idea. The fact is, the columns of The Inland Printer, to use a paradoxical figure, are suggestive of suggestiveness.

It is yet twelve weeks of time away before the meeting of the International Typographical Union, at Kansas City, and, by the time the current issue of THE INLAND PRINTER goes to the mails, all the delegates to that body will have been selected. According to my view of the matter, we are all sovereigns in the membership of the typographical union; one square, fair and honorable union member is the peer of his fellow in every particular. He may not occupy the floor as frequently as some others of his more pretentious and flatulent co-workers in this battle of self-defense, but his opinions are entitled to all the weight of their suggestiveness, and to just as much of respectful hearing as though he were a very "Sir Oracle," and monopolized the hour under the especial leave and favor of the chair. Impressed with the truism that "A cat may look at a king," I venture a few suggestions which I think might be worked to practical and profitable adoption.

One of the difficult experiments which has never yet reached a conclusion of really beneficial or even satisfactory results is the one of organization. No branch of mechanics making pretensions to national or international unity, on this side of the water, is so poorly equipped, so ignorant of its workings, or so little able to defend itself against encroachments and disaster as is the International Typographical Union. The only practical protective feature in its machinery is the withdrawal card, and even it becomes utterly worthless for benefit or protection the very moment it is withdrawn, and until it is presented for deposit in some sister union, near or far away. Let a man take one of these "honorable certificates" from the hands of a secretary, and, in his pilgrimage in search of "greener fields," meet with accident or death, the card is worthless for any benefit it may bring the party for whom it was issued. It certifies that he "is a member in good standing of union," etc.; but it states that which is not true; for the party holding it ceased to be a member the moment he withdrew it, and even his dead body has no claims for burial upon the union mentioned in the certificate, or any one of the other sister unions, to whose privileges he is recommended for favorable consideration.

"'Tis an unweeded garden that grows to seed," and until some system or method is brought into practical use by which the "weeds" in the "garden" of country print shops are brought under proper pruning, training and mental cultivation, the International Union will remain, as it always has been, helpless in emergency, at every blast of wind antagonistic to its vitality and life.

Let me state, briefly, a suggestion that may be enlarged upon, and which I think might be attended with valuable results. Let some one prepare a law for adoption at the Kansas City meeting that shall provide for state and division departments, subordinate to the international body. Let the organization of a state or territory be under the supervision of and be officered by delegates from the local unions therein. The International could frame a law under which each of these state or territorial unions should act and find its governing power. Let one of its powers be the organization in every town, or even county of the state, of a local provisional union; each congressional district into district union, and the whole into a state organization, to meet once a year for the purpose of legislation covering the jurisdiction of that particular organization.

In addition to this let the president and Executive Council of the International divide and designate certain departments or divisions, such as the eastern, formed of the New England states; another, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; another, Maryland, Virginia, etc., and so on throughout the South, the West, the Southwest and the Northwest, each division meeting at stated times, by delegates from the state organizations.

Victor Cole, late the rat foreman of the Indianapolis Sentinel (which concern now, happily, "knows him no more," the office being in the hands of the union), in an animated oral "scrap" had with the "undersigned," informed the latter, with considerable unction, that of the ninety-five thousand printers in the United States, as reported by the census, all of them but about sixteen thousand or twenty thousand were non-union. Now, that is distressingly true; and although, as I informed the lately vanquished "Victor," it didn't follow that they were rats, a little reflection will bring us back to Hamlet's reference of an "unweeded garden growing to seed." By some such means as is indicated herein, each state could regulate its own internal affairs, every printing office in the country could be entered and every typesetter in the land could be educated and organized to such an extent as to prevent the really cultivated vineyard of union typos being overrun with a horde of uncultured country compositors at every sign of disaster.

One other suggestion and I am done for the present. Why would it not be a profitable move to have the secretary-treasurer issue an official bulletin at least once a month, to be under the direction of the president and executive board, giving simply a list of the secretaries of subordinate unions instead of all the officers; to publish a brief official monthly report from each of said secretaries; to publish all papers coming officially from the officers of the International, including a monthly or quarterly report from the insurance secretary; to tax each subordinate union 10 cents per annum on each member, and furnish each and every member with a copy? Every other international organization has its official organ, except the one of which it is claimed that its membership is of the "most intelligent class of mechanics on earth." The effort to force the Craftsman upon the membership at \$1 a year was a signal failure, but in the form herein given, say a two or three-column folio, at 10 cents a year, coming with the stamp of official indorsement and containing all the information desired, there could scarcely be found a member who would object.

All these suggestions indicate reform in several branches of our international machinery, and I do hope that some one or more of the delegates to the coming convention will be equal to the occasion of lifting our organization out of the bog of inactivity which has hung like a pall upon the efforts of its manipulators through all the dark ages of its existence.

Sam L. Leffingwell.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. N. J., Rochester, New York. Please let me know the addresses of the manufacturers of the Ruggles press, and also of the Taylor jobbers.

*Answer.**—Neither are now manufactured.

C. S., St. Louis, writes, March 24: As volapük is all the rage now, will you please inform me, who is the inventor of it?

Answer.—The inventor of volapük is a German linguist named Herr Johann Martin Schleyer. There is little likelihood, in our opinion, of its ever being substituted for the English language.

W. P., Chicago: Please give the full name of the late Sterling P. Rounds, or what the letter P. stands for. I have inquired of a great number of his old friends, but none seemed to know. One said he thought it stood for Pounds. Is this correct?

Answer .- His full name was Sterling Parker Rounds.

A. S. P., Norwalk, Ohio, writes. Please give me a formula and process for gumming labels and sheets of paper, so that the paper will be flat, and not curl and roll up.

Answer.—We know of no such process or formula. If the labels are exposed to heat, they will curl; if they are kept in a damp place, they will stick. The best way we know of to keep them straight is to keep them tied up between stiff boards.

S. P., New York, asks: Will you inform me who was the inventor of stereotyping. I saw it stated lately that it was an American invention, and it occurs to me I have heard it was the invention of a Scotchman.

Answer.—William Ged, a Scotch goldsmith, who was born in 1690, was the inventor of stereotyping. He produced workable plates by what is known as the stucco process—stucco being the material used to take the impression from the type and from the matrix—in 1736. He died in 1749. Stereotyping was not done in the United States prior to 1813.

LEADS FOR NEWSPAPERS.

Table showing the number of leads, 13 ems pica long, contained in one pound, and the number required to lead 1,000 ems of matter. Also the number of leads in a single column of matter regular newspaper sizes.

Sizes of Body Type. Leads referred to are six-to-pica.							Minion.	Brevier.	Bourgeois.	Long Prim.
Number leads to poun	60	60	60	60	60	60				
Number leads to 1,000 4-col. folio or quarto.	ems				26	29	34	40	45 88	52 84
4-col. folio or quarto.	Numbe	r leads		m	132	125	108	99	88	84
5-col. folio or quarto.	6.6	6.6	4.6		170	162	140	128	114	108
6-col. folio or quarto.	66	66	66		185	170	154	141	125	110
7-col. folio or quarto.	4.6	6.6	66		206	107	160		138	131
8-col. folio	66	6.6	4.4		224	215	185	160		143
9-col. folio	4.6	4.6	6.6		241	233	201	183	163	154

LEADS FOR BOOKWORK.

Table showing the number of four-to-pica and six-to-pica leads, standard book measures, contained in one pound, and the number required to lead 1,000 ems of matter of the standard sizes of book type.

25 EMS. No leads to pound.	23 EMS. No. leads to pound.	21 Ems. No. leads to pound.	The figures on the right give the number of leads required to lead 1,000 ems of matter of sizes of type named; those on the left, the number of leads in one pound.	Nonpareil.	Brevier.	Long Prim.	Small Pica.	Pica.
31	34	37	6-to-pica \{ 21 \text{ ems pica long} \\ 23 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	17 15 13	25 23 21	33 30 27	36 34 32	41 37 33
21	23	25	} 4-to-pica	16 14 12	23 21 19	30 27 25	33 31 28	39 35 31

COLORING ENGRAVINGS OR JOB WORK.

At a period when so many persons have sought the means of rendering accessible to every mind much of the knowledge which was previously limited to the few, they have not overlooked the advantage that can be derived from colored engravings and flat tints in jobwork, in presenting to the eye productions which we wish to impress on the memory, or, by presenting them in one view to those who, having studied them, might have forgotten the generalization they offer. The application of colors to these points is, in some respects, an extension of the coloring of geographical maps and plans.

It is almost a matter of indifference whether we employ one color or another in a given job; yet, in considering the object of these jobs, it is clear that all which can concur to facilitate the conception of the relations they represent, and aid the memory in retaining them, is a means of perfecting their execution.

The advantages we may derive from the coloring of engravings or paneled jobs are many kinds.

The different parts of a picture may be distinguished by the colors of different scales; by different tones of the same scale.

If, in a picture, we represent objects superimposed in a certain order, we can conveniently represent each of them by one of the colors of the solar spectrum, taken in the order it is found, beginning with red, for example, and taking successively orange, yellow, green, blue, purple and violet. In the case where the number of these colors is sufficient, we can take the different tones of their scales, and we can also modify these tones by having recourse to the scales nearest to the scales to which they relate.

It is evident that, by the same artifice, we can represent a succession of things in relief or of flat surface.

By the juxtaposition of divers colors, each representing a different object, we can represent the connection of these objects; so also by the mixture of different colors, each representing a different object, we can represent the union, fusion, or mixture of these objects, in having regard to the formation of the binary colors, such as

Orange, composed of red and yellow,

Green, composed of yellow and blue,

Violet, composed of blue and red.

To the formation of the tertiary colors, represented by the binary colors more or less tarnished with black. In mixing, we can express the proportion of each elementary color in a number.—*Am. Art Printer*.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

BY. J. H. GRIFFES.

"Whose yesterdays look backward with a smile?"

T is inherent in the nature of mankind to look ever to the future. It is inherent in the nature of all life to make provision for the future. So true is this and so universally is it recognized by the human species, that it has ever been deemed man's highest duty to seek for the clavis to the future, and, inquiring thus for his guiding-star, he has been invariably driven to the history of the past as his only teacher. There is an immutable link connecting the past and the future that man can never sever, nor does it seem wise that he should wish to break it. And yet, realizing this fact as he does in a general way, man is often prone to disregard, or hold too lightly, the lessons taught by past events, and, while tacitly admitting the repetition of history in the past, often fails to fully appreciate the teachings to be derived therefrom. Surely, if the repetition of history teaches us anything, it is that history will continue to repeat itself even after we have played our humble parts therein. It passes almost without the saying that no one can turn to the past and carefully scrutinize the chain of events that have brought him to the present, and bid fair to lead him to the future, without being oppressed with the knowledge that he has left undone many things that, otherwise, would have put a very different phase on the future, without realizing the errors committed in many of his past actions. Much less is it possible that he who would wisely improve the present, should fail to find therein a true counselor for the future. These ideas are old, very old, as old, almost, as man himself, but they are not moss-grown as yet, and but too slightly appreciated by many, hence their repetition can harm no one.

And if ever a body of men had need of such counsel it is that body which will in a few months' time assemble in Kansas City as the representatives of what is universally conceded to be the most intelligent and progressive trade in existence. These men must certainly be guided by the past in their legislation for the future. Nor will the past to which they must look for guidance in their coming deliberations be an obscure and shadowy past. Nor will it be necessary for the local unions to choose for their delegates to that convention men who are endowed with any special faculties for remembering events of long ago -who can speak glibly or wisely of strikes in the '50's, lockouts in the '60's, or boycotts in the '70's. Nor will it be necessary that our delegates be learned in ancient history or classic lore; for neither the victories of Cæsar nor the conquests of Alexander will throw much light on the momentous problems that will come before the printers of North America in that assemblage. But the local unions owe it to their own prosperity - to the welfare of the craft - to require that those who are to represent them be men who are capable of looking backward calmly and dispassionately over the events which have transpired since November last. Here will be found food for thought in large enough quantities to satisfy the intellectual capacities of the wisest; here will be found ample groundwork upon which to base the answer to the question as to whether strikes and boycotts are still to be deemed our panacea; and here will be found the guide-post that will tell in plain and unmistakable print just how far trades unions can go, and just how much they can attempt to accomplish and still be successful and thriving. Here will be found, if diligently sought for, the cause and the remedy for many of the evils of unionism. Men must not be sent there for old friendship's sake, or because they have been "one of the boys" in past years. The coming convention of the International Typographical Union calls aloud for thinking, acting men.

Events of the last year in nearly all of the great cities have proved that the action of our last international body was, to say the least, most unwise. It is a fact that most of our large unions asked from their employers that for which they offered nothing in return. If the shortening of the hours of labor is such a great boon to the worker, surely he should be willing to sacrifice something in return. If it is held that wages were already so low in comparison with the increased cost of the countless things that are necessary to make life worth the living in the great centers of civilization, and that instead of demanding the

greater wage, we asked for the shortening of the day's labor, it is also true that the law which regulates these wages is not fixed by the proprietors, and is as much beyond their reach, speaking generally, as it is beyond the reach of a trade union. If the conditions under which the worker for wages has to eke out an existence today are onerous and unjust, the employer is certainly suffering under similar conditions. If the introduction of improved machinery has been the cause of great suffering among the wage-earners of our craft, it is not the employing printer who has reaped the profit. The average proprietor of a printing office today finds his path about as rocky as the journeyman. It is only long years of close application, great economy, hard work, and careful figuring, that have raised most of our employers to their present positions, and they have now greater need than ever of following out this same course if they would still do a profitable business. If the channels by which the journeyman may rise to the employer are closing day by day, so also are the channels through which the employing printer can do a profitable business and pay fair wages rapidly becoming filled in. It is not poverty that causes all the suffering in the world. The fear of an evil is often greater than its realization.

The majority of our employers today have been hard-working practical printers. I speak not of monopolists, as we have comparatively few of them in the printing business. They will come later on, when the typesetting machines have attained a greater speed.

Speaking in a general sense, wages are not governed by trades unions, but by conditions that are as oppressive to the employer as to the worker. And speaking particularly of the typographical unions, they can never succeed in enforcing a demand that is not warranted by the conditions of the trade. The tendency of wages today in this country is to fall, and fall they must and will, in spite of trades unions. And this fact, I think, has been most emphatically demonstrated to the printers of the United States since November last. And this tendency is the direct and indirect result of the large army of unemployed men we see around us, and which we all have to support.

Clearly, the question before the republic today is how shall we find work for our unemployed. But this cannot be answered by strikes and boycotts; and it is as much the interest of the employer as the worker to solve this problem on the line of the Declaration of Independence.

It is not within the scope of the present scrawl to treat of political economy; nor is the writer one who believes that a republic is a failure. But it is the intention here to point to a few things that trades unions must learn that they have no power over.

Much good has been derived in past years from the fraternity which our unions have generated, and the protection of individual members against unscrupulous employers which they have afforded, and much benefit is yet to be derived from them, but it is just as well for us to know how far we can go, and where we are forced to stop. It is true that were it not for our unions we would be receiving much smaller remuneration for our work; and it is also true that in the last year or two, strikes for higher wages have been unsuccessful and accompanied with most disastrous effects. On the other hand, the employers may receive a most salutary lesson from their defeat in endeavoring to enforce the contract system. Both sides have their limits, and it is well we realize when that limit is reached.

Surely the consummation of a shorter work-day would make the lot of all more worth the living. It is no more than should naturally be expected from the introduction of our wonderful machinery, and only in keeping with the progress man has made in other directions, but it can only come when agreed to by all parties interested. Such movements cannot be forced. They must come naturally and with the consent and approval, as it were, of all men.

Capital and labor are not, in the true sense, opponents. The first is but the accumulated forces of the latter. That is a most erroneous theory that would strive to teach the worker that his accumulations are his greatest enemies. And that is also a most erroneous theory that would teach the working man that low wages, lack of employment, and the poverty we see on every side of us, is the divine will of a loving Creator.

But to return to the subject of trades unions. Has not the utter failure of the late strikes in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and a score

of lesser towns throughout the country, demonstrated the fact most forcibly that it is high time the International Typographical Union and the local unions, and the printers of the United States generally, should shelve forever the strike as a means of bettering their financial condition? Is it not a fact most patent to all that strikes have outlived their usefulness, and are, or should be, considered as relics of a barbarous past? I challenge the refutation of the statement that, taken as a whole, the strikes that have occurred in this country within the past three years have cost the wage-workers hundreds of thousands of dollars more than they have benefited them, or would have benefited them had they all been successful. In the printing business at least, where the majority of our employers are men of moderate means, and where monopoly is as yet but little known, it is a fact that the raising of wages or shortening the day is no longer confined to a mere question of lessening the profits a little, but in many cases as to whether they can pay a certain wage and still do a profitable

Gentlemen of the Typographical Union, let us look a little at the past; let us digest a few of its lessons, and then let us turn to the future with the knowledge, at least, of what we cannot accomplish by the old methods; let us make wise and unselfish laws for the future guidance of our union, and then let us turn in and strike where it will do the most good—at the polls, on election day.

PRINTING ON CELLULOID.

A new process for printing on celluloid is thus described in the American Stationer: "In carrying out this process it is deemed advisable to use an ink which will exert under heat and pressure a softening or penetrating action upon the pyroxyline surface, so that the coloring matter it contains will be forced into or effectually attached to the material. Any ink that contains a solvent of pyroxyline may be used, but the employment of an ink in which the coloring matter is in the form of a pigment, and which also contains a binding agent for holding the particles of pigment together, is recommended. The printing is performed, by preference, with an ordinary engraved plate, and one having a highly-burnished surface, and it is said to have been found practicable to make use of plates in which the lines are of the most delicate character, and also plates having plain surfaces, the design being transferred or applied thereto in any similar manner.

"If an engraved plate is to be used, it will be inked and made ready in any convenient way according to the method of the engraver's art, and, when desired, placed in contact with the pyroxyline surface to be printed, and the latter subjected to heat and pressure, the heat to be from 180 to 230 degrees Fahrenheit, and the pressure sufficient to cause the material to flow into the engraved lines, which will be continued usually for about a minute, the heat and pressure being preferably applied to the material through the plate.

"In printing upon sheets or other thin pieces of material, the sheet to be treated is placed in what is known as a 'steam-table press,' with the surface of the sheet that is to receive the impression in contact with the ink surface of the plate, and the heat and pressure are applied as specified. If the sheet of material is exceptionally thin, it will be desirable to back it up with a layer or layers of blotting-paper, or other elastic material, for the purpose of preventing or correcting inaccuraces which are likely to be caused by any inequalities in the plate or the sheet, and to prevent the sheet from adhering to the backing, a layer of any non-adhesive substance—such as metal or tinfoil—may be interposed.

"In treating thick sheets or pieces of material there is danger of the heat and pressure causing the material to flow, which will cause the impression to be blurred or distorted. This danger is obviated by using a die or mold which conforms in shape to the thick sheet or piece which is to receive the impression, in which the material is closely and compactly fitted, so that its shape will not be affected by the heat and pressure, and the displacement of the surface to be printed on will be prevented. Any die or mold which will prevent a change in the surface which carries the impression may be made use of.

"The printing may be accomplished in any other substantial manner, the essential consideration being the use of heat and pressure. By

applying heat, the surface of the pyroxyline compound is softened, and, by means of the pressure exerted thereon, the material is caused to flow into the engraved lines in the plate. By this means it is said that results can be produced upon the material used which are in every way equal to those produced upon paper. The process is patented."

EUGENE B. FLETCHER,

Secretary of the Illinois Press Association, was born in Portland, Maine, April 28, 1847. When five years old, in company with his parents, he came to Circleville, Ohio, where at the age of thirteen he entered the office of the Circleville Watchman, setting his first type on the inaugural message of President Lincoln. In June, 1861, he returned to Portland, and commenced work on the initial number of the daily Press of that city, where he remained until August, 1864, when he secured a position in the jobrooms of the Cincinnati Enquirer, under instructions, at presswork. He afterward went to the Cincinnati Commercial jobrooms, where he remained until February, 1867, when he returned to his home, and accepted the position of foreman of the Circleville Union, then published by Gen. P. C. Hayes. He remained



at Circleville until the spring of 1873, when he went to Ashland, Kentucky. In 1875, Gen. Hayes having moved to Illinois, and purchased the Morris *Herald*, a proposition made to Mr. Fletcher, was accepted, and in July of the same year, the partnership of Hayes & Fletcher was formed, and continued until two years ago, when Mr. Fletcher purchased the interest of his partner, and continued the publication of the *Herald*.

During the past year overwork and anxiety had made inroads upon his health, so that on April I, 1888, he disposed of a half-interest in the newspaper plant to his associate of twenty years, Gen. Hayes, thereby reëstablishing the firm of Hayes & Fletcher. Mr. Fletcher has always been active in politics. In 1872 he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Ohio, and for six years was a member for the state at large of the Republican State Committee of Illinois. He became a member of the Illinois Press Association in June, 1876, and has been one of its active representatives ever since. At the Quincy meeting, in 1887, he was unanimously elected secretary, and at the Bloomington session was reëlected without opposition.

Mr. Fletcher was married November, 1869, to Miss Mary R. Harris, of Circleville, Ohio, an estimable lady, who has since proved a valuable help-meet at his home, as well as an efficient assistant in his public duties, and who is a genial and welcome companion at the meetings of the Illinois Press Association.

THE FIRST TYPOGRAPHICAL REAL ESTATE PLAT IN CHICAGO.

BY JAMES BARNET.

TERY few families escaped sickness or death in 1854. The cholera was raging, and men I have witnessed going to their work in the morning, carrying their tin pails for dinner, did not use them, but were carried to their homes as flowers wilted by the summer sun, to be put away out of sight. Next door to where I was living, on Carroll street, a brother of the lady of the house came visiting, and shortly after took the train for the East. He got as far as South Chicago, and was brought back a corpse to his sister's house for burial. Since then I have met that lady three times on the street, and she vividly remembers the fatal night that made her a mourner. As I walked homeward along Lake street, toward the West Side, one evening, in company with the office pressman, we came across a victim lying on the sidewalk, beside the fence where the old wigwam was built, for the nomination of republican candidates. He had a sachel below his head, and he was unable to speak his name, as I reached down to catch the sound. He merely mumbled a few unintelligible words. A Catholic priest came along with an express wagon, and he took his head, while the pressman raised his feet, and they flung him into the vehicle, and drove away, most likely to the hospital.

My turn of trouble came, and I found the doctors overworked and unable to attend when called upon. After applying the remedies within reach, which were ineffectual, I got some cholera pills from a well-known English family, who had lately arrived, and finding the action of one of no effect, I gave two. This was sufficient. Fifteen hours behind time the doctor appeared, when I ascertained the composition of the pills to be opium, and I unknowingly administered a double dose to my fair patient, who unremittingly cried for water, while orders were given that none be allowed. The watch over the water-pail proved futile, and I was glad to know that the affinity between water and opium was so refreshing.

The doctor was one of three in laying out the lots for sale at Miller and Sholto streets, south of Harrison, and I was due him what was considered a large bill. To make it as easy as possible in payment, he presented a drawn-up plat of the lots, requesting me to print it or get it done, and he would furnish the paper for one thousand half sheets. I took the copy to my employer, and asked him what he would charge me for the job. Unhesitatingly I was informed that it could not be done, and that I had better take it to a lithographer. I replied that I had got the job to do, and that I was going to do it. I then inquired: "What will you charge me for the use of material and presswork?" He persistently continued, "It could not be done." Next day, however, the boss was absent, and I was out of copy; so I went at the plat, and had it on the press in eleven hours. The "could-not-be-done" boss entered his office when five hundred of the half-sheets were printed. He seemed pleased, and came forward to me and asked if I would place his imprint on the remaining five hundred. This I did for the purpose of giving him credit for work which he could not accomplish. When Saturday night arrived I asked him how much I was indebted for presswork and the use of his material in turning out that half-sheet plat. He said, "Never mind that!" for which I thanked him in assisting a journeyman out of a difficulty. I was not satisfied, however, with his manner of business; there was such a lack of freeness about the transaction, so I told the doctor all the circumstances. A little while afterward I met the doctor, and he informed me that my boss had called and inquired, "How much did you pay Barnet for that job?" at the same time showing one of the half-sheets with his imprint. The doctor politely waived my pretended benefactor out of his office with the remark: "It's none of your -- business."

To estimate the quantity of type (solid) necessary to fill a given space, multiply the number of square inches by 53% (estimated weight, in ounces, of one square inch of matter, including sorts in case), divide the product by 16 and the result will be the weight of type required. If leaded, a reduction in weight of type may be made as follows: when nonpareil is to be used, one-fourth; brevier, one-fifth; long primer, one-sixth; pica, one-seventh.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street N.-W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

Issue of MARCH 6, 1888.

379,188-Printing Machine. Cylinder. M. Verengel, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ISSUE OF MARCH 13, 1888.

379,235-Printing Machine. Plate. A. M. Marcilly, Paris, France.

ISSUE OF MARCH 20, 1888.

379,777—Printers' Rules.
379,778—Printers' Rules.
379,884—Printing device.
379,884—Printing device.
379,884—Printing device.
379,884—Printing device.
379,884—Printing device.

Issue of March 27, 1888.
380,001—Printing and Delivery Mechanism. Web. S. D. Tucker, New York,

380,278-Printing Machine. Ticket. W. H. Curtis, Laduc, Mich.

379,973-Printing Machines. Bed-motion for Cylinder. C. H. Campbell, Water-town, N. Y.

380,240—Printing Machines. Feed-gauge for Platen. F. A. Bagley, Cherokee, Iowa.

380,191—Printing Press and Ruling Machine combined. J. Dale, Chicago, Ill. 382,182—Type-beds. Cushioning bed for. C. H. Campbell, Watertown, N. Y.

PRIMITIVE PRINTING IN FAR CATHAY.

A correspondent of the North China Daily News of Shanghai, describes a printing establishment which he found in a village in the interior, about 150 miles from Shanghai. The printing was being temporarily carried on in the village temple, and movable type only was used. In the large central hall of the temple were placed about twenty ordinary square tables, on which the cases of type were spread out. At the time of the visit one man was engaged in setting up the type, and another was printing. The former stood before a table, on which was what may be called the Chinese "case." It was a solid block of hard wood, about 22 inches long by 15 inches broad, and perhaps 3 inches deep. The inside was hollowed out to a depth of about a quarter of an inch, this depression being still further hollowed out into grooves about three-quarters of an inch deep. The block had twenty-nine of these grooves, each filled to the depth of a quarter of an inch with ordinary stiff clay. With his copy before him, armed with a small pair of iron pincers, the compositor began his work; character after character was transferred from the case and firmly pressed into the

When the "form" was complete a flat board was placed on the top and the characters pressed perfectly level with the surface of the wooden block, the edge of which was cut to form the border generally found round every Chinese page. The printer now received the form and carefully brushed his ink over his type. Taking a sheet of paper, he pressed it down all over the form so that it might be brought in contact with every character. He then removed the sheet and examined each character, carefully adjusting those which were not quite straight with the pincers, and apparently never touching the type with his fingers. After sufficient copies had been struck off the type was distributed, each character being returned to its particular box. The writer was then told that the art of printing in this way had been handed down in the same family since the Sung dynasty, more than six hundred years ago. No strangers were ever taught, apprentices being always taken from the same clan.

NEWSPAPERS IN 1888.

From the edition of George P. Rowell & Co's "American Newspaper Directory," published April 2 (its twentieth year), it appears that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds issued in the United States and Canada, now number 16,310, showing a gain of 890 during the last twelve months, and of 7,136 in ten years.

The publishers of the directory assert that the impression that when the proprietor of a newspaper undertakes to state what has been his exact circulation, he does not generally tell the truth is an erroneous one; and they conspicuously offer a reward of \$100 for every instance in their book for this year, where it can be shown that the detailed report received from a publisher was untrue.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.

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J. H. SANDERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

SECRETARY-TREASURER: S. D. THOMPSON, WAYNE, ILL.



DIRECTORS

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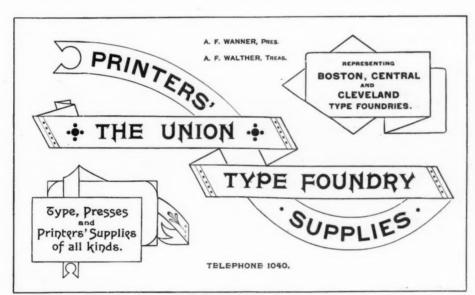
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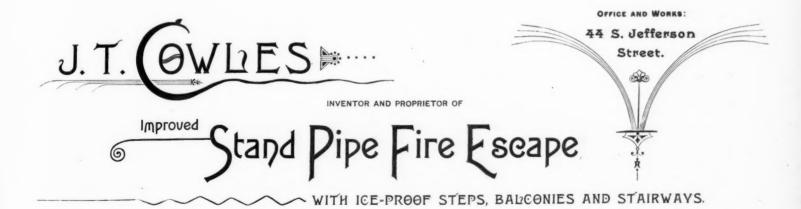
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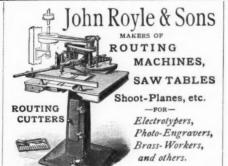
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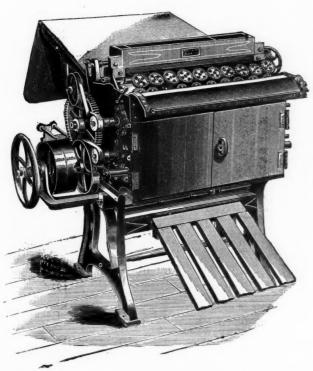
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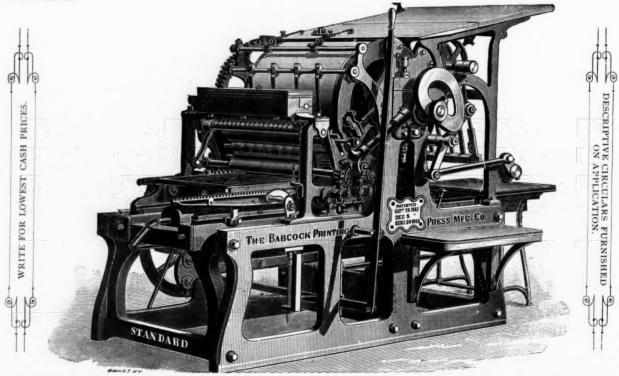
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Office of the Times, Lima, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1886.

Office of the Times, Lima, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1880.

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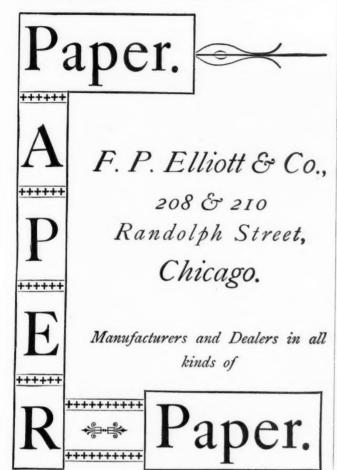
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O. B. SELPRIDGE, Manager The Times Co.

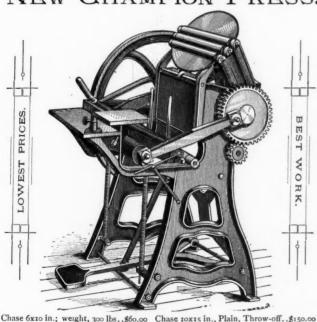
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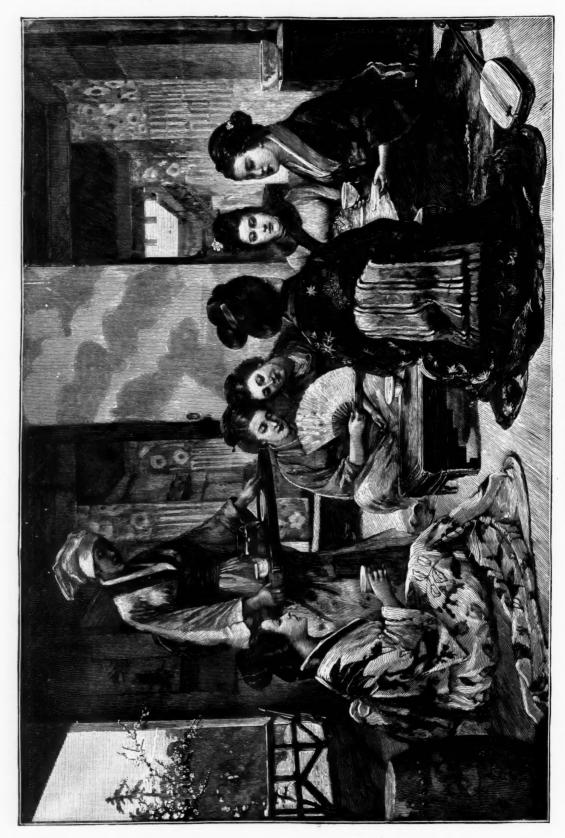
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A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JOHN C. CAMBERG.

BY R. TIMROTH.

T is with feelings of profound regret that I record the death of John C. Camberg, which occurred at his residence in Woodlawn, near Chicago, early on the morning of March 22, after a long and lingering illness. The announcement of his sudden demise was a severe shock to his many friends, although it had been anticipated for some time. He was esteemed and respected by all who knew him; his enthusiastic and unselfish support of every measure tending to elevate his profession, bound him specially to his fellow craftsmen. He was a man full of energy, and a perfect master of his profession. In manner he was rough and abrupt, but under the rough exterior he carried as warm and generous a heart as ever beat in human breast. He was all that is recognized as honorable and upright. Socially he was a devoted husband and steadfast friend; his acquaintances were numerous. Those who had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance recognized his big-hearted, unselfish nature, ever ready to alleviate distress and aid the needy, especially those of his craft.

His death opened another breach in the ranks of Union No. 3, and a special meeting of that body was convened by President Martin Knowles, on March 24, to take suitable action on the death of their late associate. Mr. Frink, a life-long friend, made a very touching and eloquent address, after which appropriate action was taken.

John C. Camberg was born May 27, 1839, at Surendal, in Norway, a town of about 3,700 inhabitants. At the age of twelve years he left his native home to come to America, arriving in New York in 1852. After stopping there about three weeks he started west on board of a canal boat, being compelled to spend eleven weeks on this journey before reaching Chicago, his destination; after several days in search for work he accepted a situation as lather, for which he received the sum of \$1.50 per week. He keenly felt the want of an education, but his financial means would not allow him the benefit of day school. However, he found time to become a regular attendant at evening school, from which he, in after years, derived considerable benefit.

It took but a short time to satisfy himself that his occupation as lather was not in keeping with his ideas, so the restless, ambitious boy determined to learn the art preservative. In 1853 he went to work on a hand press for Mr. Butterfield, who was then acting foreman in the Democrat office, which was owned by "Long" John Wentworth. Shortly afterward, the Tribune and Democrat consolidated, taking him to the Tribune office, where he finished his trade under Chas. Zeller, who was at that time foreman, and who was afterward killed in putting on a belt.

Mr. Camberg, then at the age of twenty-one years, was asked to take charge, which he reluctantly did for about six months, always preferring to manipulate the press rather than superintend, which policy he tried to follow, even in his latter days.

On July 22, 1862, John Camberg, Chas. Frink, Augustus Carver and Seth L. Ford left the Tribune job office to enlist in the Board of Trade Battery, the first three named being pressmen, the last a typo, still living in Brooklyn. On December 31, 1862-being New Year's eve - at the battle of Stone river, Tennessee, he received a wound in the leg, during a severe charge from the Texas Rangers, from which he was compelled to lay at the hospital in Murfreesboro for ten weeks. The losses at this battle were forty thousand or upward, among them, his comrade, Carver, who had enlisted with him. After leaving the hospital he rejoined his battery at Murfreesboro, March 14, 1863, where he had a narrow escape. On August 20, 1864, in a severe engagement with the enemy, at Lovejoy Station, Georgia, a shot struck him in the back of the head which raised him from his horse and landed him in a field, from whence he crept on hands and knees some two hundred yards, till he got in sight of an ambulance, in which he laid four days without food or water, as the enemy had cut off all communication. After this he spent three weeks in College Hill Hospital, where the doctors pronounced his case hopeless. Finally, a friend took interest enough to bring him home to Chicago, where he was placed under the treatment of Dr. Terry, who extracted two pieces of the fractured skull. For three months succeeding this operation he had a continual headache. After serving his country nearly three years he

received his discharge, January 21, 1865, after having taken part in sixteen encounters.

After becoming able to resume work, he again went back to the old house, which, in the meantime, had changed to Rand, McNally & Co., where he has since been, with the exception of a short interval. He has always resided in the city until about two years ago, when he built a magnificent home, and hoped that a quiet retreat in the suburbs would do much to improve his health and lengthen his life, but alas! he had hardly got settled when he was overtaken by sickness. His condition was not thought to be serious at first, for after a short time he improved very rapidly; so much so that he visited the city on several occasions. but within the last year he was not able to leave his home, and most of that time required assistance to leave his bed. He grew steadily weaker until at last death came to his relief. So the meek and gentle spirit, which had triumphed so gloriously during his long sickness, passed from this world of sorrow and sadness.

The funeral services took place at his late residence, a large number of his former friends and comrades being present to pay their tribute to his memory, and assist in laying to rest all that was mortal of their late associate, and to extend words of sympathy and consolation to his bereaved companion through life. Had he lived till May 27, he would have been forty-nine years of age. His father, a hale, hearty man of seventy-three years, still survives.

At a meeting of Chicago Pressmen's Union, No. 3, held Saturday, April 7, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has seemed best by an all-wise Providence to remove from among

us our esteemed brother and fellow workman, John C. Camberg, therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death the pressmen of Union No. 3 have lost a loyal member, kind friend and most excellent workman,

Resolved, that we extend to the widow of our late brother our heartfelt sympathies in her bereavement, and trust that He, who doeth all things for the best, will guide and protect her through life. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow and also to THE INLAND PRINTER, for publication.

OBITUARY.

We regret to state that Mr. Sidney Doane, of New York, a gentleman who has contributed several valuable articles on the printing press to the pages of The Inland Printer, and one of its most valued friends, was stricken with paralysis on Friday, March 30, and expired the same evening. We expect to be able to present a correct likeness and biographical sketch of the deceased in our next issue.

AMERICAN PRINTERS' SPECIMEN EXCHANGE.

We acknowledge the receipt from Mr. Ed. H. McClure, Buffalo, New York, its editor and publisher, Volume II of the American Printers' Specimen Exchange, containing specimens of handiwork by printers in various parts of America and many foreign countries. It contains about two hundred contributions, most of them being in colors. Great Britain and Canada are represented by twenty-two, the City of Mexico by two, and Zurich, Switzerland, by one. Among the names of the contributors we recognize a large number of those who are subscribers to THE INLAND PRINTER, whose work has appeared in its columns. The rules for contributors to Volume III are as follows:

RULES FOR CONTRIBUTORS.

- I. The size of sheet upon which specimen is printed MUST BE 111/2 by 83/4 inches, single sheet, worked on one or both sides, with full imprint of each contributor, viz: "By John Nolan, compositor, with Julius Wyman & Co., Warsaw, Wisconsin," or as the case may be, but in each instance the full imprint should be given. Sent not later than September 20, 1888, carriage paid, addressed to ED. H. McClure, Buffalo, New York.
- 2. The required number of sheets for Volume III will be 325. Contributors receiving in return 300 specimens, the 25 extra sheets being for spoiling, collating, etc., also for few press copies. Contributions short in number will be rejected unless
- 3. Any style or color of paper may be used, also light, flexible cardboard; no heavy cardboard allowed.
- 4. Not more than one contribution will be allowed from the same person. As many as desire may contribute from the same establishment.
- 5. Notice will be sent to contributors sixty days before the time expires for shipping specimens, and all those whose contributions are not already under way shall commence upon the same immediately upon receipt of notification
 - 6. Trade advertisements will not be admitted as specimens hereafter.

PERSONAL.

E. A. HULL, of the Bismarck (Dakota) *Tribune*, has been enjoying a few weeks' relaxation from business, and paid a pleasant and entertaining visit to THE INLAND PRINTER.

Mr. D. J. Searcy, blank book stationer, printer and lithographer, New Orleans, has been spending ten days in Chicago during the past month. As a matter of course, he paid the office of The Inland Printer a visit.

W. H. Paul, the ever genial western agent of the Buffalo Printing Ink Works, recently paid his periodic trip to Chicago and the sanctum of The Inland Printer. He reports the business outlook more favorable than anticipated.

MR. JOHN RYCHEN, president of the Queen City Printing Ink Company, Cincinnati, is at present on a trip to the Pacific coast, in company with his wife and daughter, and expects to be gone till the last of May. It is his intention, should circumstances warrant, to locate a branch establishment in San Francisco.

MR. THOMAS STARK, of the firm of Moore & Stark, 637 West Main street, Louisville, Kentucky, was in Chicago, a few days ago, in attendance on the annual meeting of the stockholders of the J. W. Butler Paper Company. He seemed satisfied alike with the balance sheet of last year, and the outlook for that of the ensuing one.

Mr. John Thomson, the well-known press manufacturer, sailed from New York, Saturday, April 7, on the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe, for Bremen, thence to Leipsic, which city he visits for the purpose of establishing an agency in Germany for the sale of his well-known "Universal" press. He then proposes to visit London, where an agency has already been established, and expects to return home by May 20. He carries with him the best wishes of The Inland Printer for a pleasant journey and a safe return, and the successful accomplishment of the objects of his mission.

CHICAGO NOTES.

A. ZEESE & Co. are about removing to their new location, Franklin building, 341-351 Dearborn street.

IT is rumored that Mr. W. O. Tyler will soon resume the management of the Calumet Paper Company.

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION has nineteen female members, who are mainly engaged as distributers on the morning dailies.

On Sunday, March 25, the combined number of pages of the Chicago *Tribune, Times, Inter Ocean* and *Herald*, was one hundred and sixteen.

THE Chicago *Tribune* has renewed its contract for the supply of paper for that journal for another year with the Manufacturers' Paper Company, of New York.

THE Chicago *Times* management is now putting in five web Potter presses, and intends to dispense with the services of the "Bullock's," which it has heretofore used.

REMOVAL.—As per announcement on page 487, owing to increase in business, the Chicago branch of Geo. H. Morrill & Co., the well-known manufacturers of printers' and lithographers' inks, varnishes and bronzes, has removed to the elegant and spacious store located at 119 Fifth avenue (*Daily News* building), where its genial manager, Mr. Chas. M. Moore, will be found on deck, ever ready to give his personal supervision to the wants of his many customers.

THE Linograph Type Composing Machine, a large number of which are now in daily use upon the Chicago Daily and Morning News, bids fair to be a success. When the machines were first placed in this establishment, a few months ago, the composition cost the firm \$1 per 1,000 ems. The average cost per 1,000 ems at this writing is about 40 cents, and every week elapsing shows a gradual but certain decrease in the cost of composition by means of this marvelous contrivance.

THE page of specimens of photo-zinc etching shown on page 505, from the establishment of A. Zeese & Co., Franklin building, 341-351 Dearborn street, Chicago, must, by its exquisite finish, commend itself to our readers, while showing at the same time the variety of subjects for the illustration of which this system is specially adapted. It is

equally effective whether applied to landscape, architecture, marine views or portraits. Its expense as compared to that of wood engraving has a material advantage, as equally satisfactory results are obtained at one half its cost.

BLOMGREN BROTHERS, the well-known electrotypers, photo-engravers, etc., are about to remove to new, more convenient and spacious quarters, the four-story building, 187 feet deep, located at 175 Monroe street, where, with improved facilities, better light than here-tofore enjoyed, strict personal attention to business, and the employment of the best workmen the market affords, they trust in the future, as in the past, to merit and enjoy a goodly share of the patronage of the trade.

SAM G. SLOANE returned the 2d instant from a very extended trip through Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, in the interest of the house he represents, Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co. While out, Mr. Sloane was laid up for a time, being afflicted with boils upon his neck, and one very large one in his nose. Being a pronounced temperance man and advocate, his friends had many laughs at the appearance of his nose while the boil was "in process of construction." We are pleased to state that his health is now good and that he is at last free from Job's comforters.

THE Chicago Paper Company has now become settled in its new store, 120 and 122 Franklin street, near Madison, and is well pleased with the new premises. The store is a six story and basement, brown stone front, with a frontage of sixty feet on Franklin street, and side on an alley twenty-five feet wide. This makes a very light and spacious building, and being supported by two rows of iron columns, is strong enough to hold any weight that may be placed on the floors. With its increased facilities and room it is now able to take care of its rapidly growing business.

WM. D. STEVENSON (Bolivar), a Chicago compositor, well known all along the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, died suddenly in this city, March 29. Mr. Stevenson had at one time been seriously ruptured, and was found on Clark street, on the morning of March 29, suffering intensely from this cause. He was taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital between four and five A.M., and breathed his last about ten o'clock. The coroner's verdict was, "Exhaustion, accelerated by double hernia." Mr. Stevenson died at the age of forty-one years. He was buried in the union lot at Rosehill Cemetery, and two cars were necessary to accommodate the number of mourning friends and relatives in attendance. Albert H. Brown delivered the eulogy at the grave.

A VETERAN.—For several months past a series of articles have been going the rounds of the press as to which city could truthfully substantiate the claim of possessing the oldest working printer. Although, as far as we know, Chicago has never claimed this preëminence, there is now employed in the establishment of H. O. Shepard & Co., 183 Monroe street, a gentleman who certainly holds a front rank in the list of veterans; we refer to Mr. J. A. Van Duzer, who was born in Monroe, Orange county, New York, March 19, 1818, who celebrated his seventieth birthday March 19, 1888, and who has worked at the printing business for fifty-six consecutive years, having commenced his apprenticeship in 1832. Mr. Van Duzer is a comparatively hale and hearty man, and can hold his own with his more youthful competitors. The Inland Printer wishes him continued health both in mind and body.

The result of the election for officers of the Chicago Typographical Union for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Harry S. Streat, 381; Geo. W. Day, 256; vice-president, Fred C. Browne, 348; Charles G. Stivers, 282; recording secretary, Thos. J. Lyons, 240; M. M. J. Mitchell, 394; secretary-treasurer, Wm. McEvoy, 281; George J. Knott, 244; Sam E. Pinta, 77; J. K. Hawley, 30; sergeant-at-arms, Wm. J. Teed, 255; H. J. Brodbeck, 193; O. S. Gauch, 173; Jas. P. Kerr, 71; delegates to the International Typographical Union: Michael Colbert, 430; William Kennedy, 327; M. J. Carroll, 305; S. McClevey, 272; Thos. Ryan, 258; Samuel Rastall, 242; John C. Harding, 219; William J. Creevy, 177; John Cuneo, 69; board of trustees: James C. Hutchins, 638; A. McCutchion, 624; S. K. Parker, 620. In favor of the abolition of the office of Chief Organizer of the International Typographical Union, 452; against, 109. In favor of the MacKellar system of measurement, 188; against, 349. Total vote polled, 652.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THERE are twenty-seven prohibition papers published in Nebraska.

THE Southern Press Association held its annual meeting in New Orleans, April 7.

THE Hastings (Nebraska) *Democrat* has been sold to a couple of lawyers for \$4,500.

THE Omaha (Nebraska) Bee fund for the Nebraska schoolma'ams is in excess of \$12,000.

THE *Picayune*, of Anniston, Alabama, is said to be the smallest daily paper in the world.

WITHIN four years ten daily papers have been started in Alabama. The state has now fourteen.

THE New York State Press Association will most likely have its outing this summer at Lake George.

A CHINESE weekly paper, to be called the *Chinese Evangelist*, will shortly make its appearance in New York.

THE Staats Zeitung, of New York, has the largest circulation of any German daily newspaper in the world.

THE Boston Daily Post has recently reduced its price from nine to six dollars per year, single copies two cents.

 $\label{thm:continuous} Town\ Topics\ is\ the\ name\ of\ a\ neatly\ printed\ four-page\ three-column\ weekly,\ recently\ established\ in\ Hornellsville,\ N.\ Y.$

THE Nashua (N. H.) Press Association has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital, and will publish an evening paper.

Two daily newspapers, the $\it Tribune$ and the $\it Inter-Ocean$ have recently made their appearance at Superior, Wisconsin.

THE Minnesota State Editorial Association has been invited to meet in Minneapolis, August 27, when the exposition is in progress.

Presidential year is causing quite a boom in the way of new weeklies down South, and typefounders are correspondingly happy.

THERE are three daily papers published in Victoria, British Columbia: the *Colonist* and *Standard*, morning, and the *Times*, evening.

On May I the New York Evening Post will commence issuing a twelve-page weekly edition devoted exclusively to the tariff question.

MRS. GEORGIA A. PECK, of the Boston Commonwealth, is the only woman in New England who is the managing editor of a newspaper.

MISS AGNES McCLELLAN, fifteen years of age, is the local editor of the Seward (Nebraska) Democrat, and makes it a very readable journal

It is rumored that the New York Sun will soon permanently assume the eight-page form. Fourteen extra frames were recently given out.

According to a recent compilation Dakota has 352 newspapers—25 dailies, 314 weeklies, and 13 quarterlies, monthlies and semi-

THE Woman's Review and Home News is the name of a neat five-column, four-page newspaper published in Williamsburg, Kansas, by Mrs. L. A. Fields. We wish it abundant success.

CYRUS W. FIELD has disposed of the New York *Express* and *Mail* to Elliott F. Shepard, son-in-law of the late Wm. H. Vanderbilt. The price paid is said to be in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

THE American Arbitrator, the organ of the Pennsylvania Auxiliary of the American Peace Society, is the name of a neat little four-page paper, published at 702 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Its name implies its mission.

THE Wisconsin Press Association held its regular winter meeting at Milwaukee on Tuesday and Wednesday, March 13 and 14, and was largely attended. Mr. John Hicks, of the Oshkosh *Northwestern*, was elected president.

Mr. F. A. MILLER, city editor of the Chicago *Evening News*, has purchased the *Erie Weekly and Sunday Gazette*, of the Hon. S. A. Davenport. The *Gazette* is the paper on which Horace Greeley was an apprentice.

THE Jerico Springs Optic is the name of a weekly seven-column, four-page journal, published at Jerico Springs, Missouri, the first issue

of which made its appearance March 30, 1888. It is edited by Thos. L. Kerr, and makes a respectable showing, both as to matter and appearance.

THE delegates from Florida to the National Editorial Association to be held at Galveston, Texas, November, 1888, are: George R. Fairbanks, D. H. Elliott, J. H. Ancrum, C. H. Pratt, H. W. DaCosta, C. B. Pendleton, W. O. Painter, F. E. Harris.

THE *Graphic* (N. Y.) says that Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the New York *World*, is threatened with total blindness. His experience at Santa Barbara, California, has been disappointing, and the oculists there have advised him to take a trip to the Sandwich Islands and thence to Japan and China, and even a journey around the world.

THE following gentlemen have been selected to represent the Illinois Press Association, in the National Association, which meets in San Antonio, Texas, November 20: M. W. Matthews, Herald, Urbana; J. W. Clinton, Press, Polo; Owen Scott, Bulletin, Bloomington; J. J. Anderson, Democrat, Nashville; J. K. Le Baron, Every Saturday, Elgin; C. E. Loomis, Journal, Amboy; C. L. Clapp, Patriot, Carrollton.

PRESIDENT W. HAYES GRIER, of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association has appointed the following delegates to the National Editorial Association: Thomas M. Jones, Harrisburg Telegraph; William Kennedy, Pottsville Standard; James H. Lambert, Philadelphia Press; Thomas V. Cooper, Media American; A. K. McClure, Philadelphia Times; B. F. Meyers, Harrisburg Patriot; J. F. Meginnes, Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin; H. L. Taggart, Philadelphia Sunday Times; J. W. Yocum, Columbia, Spy; J. Irvin Steele, Ashland Advocate; W. L. Dewalt, Sunbury Democrat; D. L. Sollenberger, Shamokin Times; J. N. B. Kinsloe, Lock Haven Republican; H. C. Dern, Altoona Tribune; James B. Fisher, Waynesboro Gazette. President Grier and Secretary Thomas are delegates-at-large, ex-officio.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

A MENASHA (Wisconsin) firm has begun the manufacture of letter paper, giving employment to two hundred hands.

BARNES BROS., wholesale paper dealers, Detroit, have been burned out. Loss estimated at \$100,000; insured for \$85,000.

THE Ruse Pulp Company has been incorporated at Madison, Kansas, with a capital stock of \$10,000, by Thos. Ruse and others.

THE paper industry in the United States increased five-fold between 1850 and 1880, and nearly three-fold between 1860 and 1880.

THE Canada Paper Company are going to build a new paper mill on the river St. Ann, at St. Raymond. The latter village is also to have an aqueduct.

THE railroad companies have at length acceded to the demand of paper manufacturers, and classified all paper stock as "fifth class," without any discrimination as to small or large lots.

PARCHMENT paper was patented in England in 1857. It is prepared by drawing ordinary paper through a bath composed of two parts of sulphuric acid and one part of water, and then immediately washed.

THE plans for one of the largest pulp mills in Maine are being drawn by John B. Newhall, of the Dustin & Hubbard Manufacturing Company, Oakland, Maine. Its location will be on the upper Androscoggin.

A New cardboard is an interior layer or middle of paper made from an admixture of pulp and animal hair. This is intended to be an improvement on every kind of paper in which threads or yarns have been introduced.

THE paper product of Holyoke, during every twenty-four hours, amounts to 200 tons. Nearly four thousand hands are employed to produce this amount, their weekly earnings being in the neighborhood of \$33,000.

Some doubts having been expressed as to the amount of sulphite imported into this country, we present the following, which will settle that question. Official figures show that British imports of wood pulp (of all grades) in the month of January of this year, were 8,091 tons,

of the declared value of £47,915, against 4,875 tons in 1887, of the value of £33,208, and taking imports for last year the total amounted to 79,543 tons, the value exceeding half a million sterling.— The Paper Mill.

THE proprietors of the San Francisco *Examiner* contemplate building a paper mill for the purpose of meeting the requirements of their business. The snow blockades and other troubles are said to be the reason for this project.

THE Kansas City (Mo.) Paper Company, whose statement of August last showed assets of \$76,000 against \$46,000 liabilities, has nevertheless thought it prudent to make an assignment. Slow collecting forced the failure.

THE bids recently opened at Washington for the supply of the government printing office, showed prices ranging as follows: Writing papers, from 8.4 to 12½ cents; super-calendered books, 5.9 to 8 cents; machine-finished books, 5.1 to 6.9 cents; plate papers, 10½ to 18 cents; bond papers, 17.2 to 18 cents.

THE Richards Paper Company, of Gardiner, Maine, is to be reorganized, under the presidency of Gen. Richards. Several mills have recently been purchased in the interests of this company, the most prominent being the Shurteliff mill, as previously reported. Pulp will be the exclusive product of these mills, to be used by the Gardiner mill.

THE paper trade of Japan is rapidly developing, and its extension is particularly engaging the attention of wealthy merchants of Tokio and Yokohama. A public official, Seishi Kaisha, has been instructed to enquire into the European paper trade and its manufacture, with authority to buy machinery. Practical steps have been taken at Kyoto Shiga, and a company has been formed with a capital of 500,000 yen, with the result that a large mill is to be erected. Water power will be employed, the overflow from the lakes of Burn being utilized.

THE Niagara Wood Paper Co., at Niagara Falls, have now for two years been successfully employing a system of power whereby they utilize the water power twice over. The pulp mill is run by a turbine located fifty feet below the top of the bank; but instead of letting the water run to waste after it has passed the wheel, it is diverted into another shaft and runs another turbine, fifty feet below the first, which operates the paper mill. The gain to the company by this arrangement is about \$30,000 per annum. There is a scheme now afloat to utilize this overflow from other mills as a source of power, and the claim is made that 5,000 extra horse-power can be so obtained.

It is intended to erect a paper mill in the Madras Presidency, India, on the River Kulledda at Poonaloor, Travancore, where a partial survey of the river already made shows an ample supply of water, not only for washing the pulp but for driving the machinery, and this is obtainable free of charge. The government has promised to give a site for the mill on the most favorable terms. Poonaloor is twenty-eight miles from Quilon by road, and is in water communication with Trevandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Cochin and the Madras railway, and on the line of the proposed railway from Tinnevelly to Quilon. This situation is said to give unrivaled facilities for the collection of raw material and the dispatch of the manufactured paper.

A SPECIAL to the *Pioneer Press*, of St. Paul, says: "Ashland, Wisconsin, and vicinity, having an almost boundless supply of poplar and basswood, offer the capitalist the very best return for his money through the manufacture of print paper—paper of a high grade. The supply is sufficient for many decades, and the market will always continue. The water in the vicinity has sufficient fall to give good power. When poplar and basswood can be delivered at a paper mill at \$1.50 per cord, is there not an excellent opening for such? Those wishing to start such an enterprise would do well to look the ground over and judge for themselves. The East could get a good supply of its paper from this section, freights by water being so low."

An English correspondent of the *Paper Trade Journal*, thus refers to a new method of water-marking: "I have seen lately some very extraordinary specimens of a new method of water-marking, which is done after the paper is made. The *modus operandi* is this: You have some notepaper, cut and folded, which you require specially water-

marked. You draw the design you require and send it with the paper to the firm who do this water-marking. They return you your paper with the design exactly reproduced as a water-mark, at the charge of one shilling per five quires or four shillings per ream octavo. The mark is really exceedingly well done, and this thing I consider very clever. I have not any idea how this is done; some say it is by pressure and some by acid. But it is well and efficiently done, and I inclose you a sheet of paper to show you how a design looks. It is rather expensive, as a ream of paper would cost about 32 shillings for marking. But, then, anybody who only wishes to have, say, five quires of notepaper specially water-marked can get this done for one shilling."

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

GILES BROS., Troy, New York. Neat business card.

D. R. FORBES, West Grove, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Another large assortment of creditable, every-day work.

Messenger Job Department, Owensboro, Kentucky. A very neat folder in colors, though the presswork is indifferent.

J. R. Eoff, Hampton, Virginia. A large number of samples of letter and bill heads, which are quite an improvement on the last specimens received.

WAYLAND-BARKLEY PRINTING COMPANY JOBROOMS, Pueblo, Colorado. Several specimens of unpretentious, every-day work. Although the supply of type is evidently limited it is used to good advantage.

HERALD COMPANY, Montreal. A handsome business card in lake, purple and gold. The design is unique and attractive, and the composition commendable, but the curves and miters could be materially improved.

HOMESTEAD JOB PRINT, Springfield, Massachusetts. A varied assortment of commercial printing, consisting of letter, note and bill heads, checks, programmes, business cards, circulars, pamphlets, etc. All clean, neat and attractive.

NONPAREIL ART PRINTING WORKS, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Card and firm billhead in colors. The billhead especially is an attractive and meritorious job. One of the parties connected with this establishment is a lady, and we expect in our next issue to show a specimen of her handiwork, so that our readers may judge for themselves of its merits.

WE acknowledge the receipt from Messrs. Tumner & Livesey, Victoria Press, Swindon, Wilts, England, of an attractive and neatly printed thirty-two page book of specimens, containing between forty and fifty samples of artistic printing, in from one to six colors. Most of the material used, however, is of American manufacture, and it is certainly used to advantage. A number of the jobs shown are the productions of a master hand, while the arrangement and blending of the colors cannot be too highly commended. The presswork, which was executed on a medium folio Golding Jobber, is excellent throughout, and the ink and paper are a credit to the firms or companies producing them.

Also, specimens from N. P. Tucker, Elgin, Illinois; W. F. Leonard, Kamas, Utah; *Democrat* job office, Kingman, Kansas; C. B. Fisk & Co., Palmer, Massachusetts. Several others are laid over for review.

A VALUABLE RECIPE.

Mr. S. K. Parker, of this city, writes as follows: "Compositors who suffer from sore or dry skin on their fingers will find the following mixture very beneficial:

Glycerine	10	unce.
Rosewater	3	66
Carbolic acid	1/	46

"Before going to bed, wash the hands in warm water, then pour a little of the mixture into the palm of the hand, and rub thoroughly into the skin. The carbolic acid is very healing, the rosewater is a good dilutent of the glycerine, and likewise tends to counteract the smell of the carbolic acid, which is unpleasant to some. Any druggist can supply this for a few cents."

THE HON. WM. AIMISON.

The Hon. William Aimison (an excellent likeness of whom is herewith presented), now serving his second term as president of the International Typographical Union, was born in Marseilles, France, March 27, 1836. In 1851 he entered upon his apprenticeship to the printing business. He was one of the applicants for a charter to Nashville Typographical Union, No. 20, in 1855, and is its only surviving charter member. In 1869-70, while living in Macon, Georgia, he was elected president for one year, and in 1870 was chosen delegate from that union to the convention held in Cincinnati. Returning to Nashville he was again elected president, and has since been twice elected delegate to the International Typographical Union. In 1879 he was nominated by the Democratic Convention of Davidson county, as one of its representatives to the state legislature, to which he was elected by the largest vote ever polled in that county. In 1884, much against his inclination, he was renominated and again elected, handsomely leading the ticket. At the next election the nomination of senator, for a district comprising two

counties, was tendered him, but he declined the honor. He has also been chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Nashville, in local elections. A determined effort was made by his friends in that city to induce him to announce himself a candidate for mayor, but he refused on the ground that all his time was required at that particular juncture to properly attend to the duties connected with the office of president of the International Typographical Union; that necessarily one or the other would have to be given up; and under the peculiar condition of affairs he could not think of resigning his position in the organization which had so conspicuously honored him. Had he given his consent, however, there can be no reasonable doubt but that he would have today been mayor of the city of Nashville.

He was also a soldier in the Confederate service, and was attached to Patrick Cleburn's division—a body which made a reputation as fighters, and hard ones too, second to none in the Southern army. He participated in several of the fiercest contests of the war, and was wounded at Stone river.

Mr. Aimison is a typical Southerner, proud of and an honor to his profession; a man with positive convictions and sound judgment, yet considerate of the opinions and feelings of those who differ with him; and while his rulings either as a presiding or executive officer may not have been infallible, he has always been actuated in such decisions by what he considered to be *right*, and also by a sincere desire to subserve the best interests of the organization of which he was for the time being its representative head.

PRIZE DESIGN.—The proprietors of the journal *Le Portefeuille*, the art and literary review of the Netherlands, offer three prizes, of 600, 300 and 200 francs, respectively, for a design for the cover of the Christmas number of that journal for 1888, or for a presentation plate. The competition is open to the artists of the world. Particulars may be learned from M. Taco H. de Reer, 83, Hoofstraat, Amsterdam.

IMPOSITION OF BOOKS.

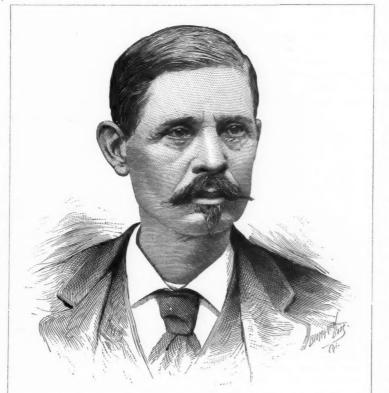
Of all the operations in a printing office, the one which is most rarely performed by the average workman is the imposition of a book form. In stereotype and electrotype work the imposition of pages is done by special hands who monopolize this part. To so great an extent is this carried that many good hands never have had an opportunity for laying down an eight, and much less a more complicated form. He, however, who has mastered an eight and a twelve has learned the whole theory, all other forms being a modification of these two.

The first essential is cutting off the pages from the galley and tying them up. To wait for proof until the form is imposed is a relic of barbarism that is not now practiced. Errors can be so much more easily corrected on a galley that it is wrong not to allow the compositor a chance for doing it. Tying a page is rarely well done. The cord should be pressed against the bottom and end of the last line, and drawn firmly around several times, at each passage going over the beginning, but not in such a way as to make a lump or knot, each turn lying next

and under the one preceding it. When this has been drawn around enough, the line being tense everywhere, push down the cord behind the others, allowing the end to stick up some little distance. This is for convenience in untying, as otherwise there might be confusion between the beginning and the ending. The cord should commence over the middle of the shank, and gradually go lower.

Having laid down the pages in order upon the stone, the chase is put on, and then the furniture, including the side sticks. Whatever the form, and no matter how narrow the paper, the outer side of the pages needs more margin than the inside, and the bottom than the top. After having laid the pages, examine their position carefully, to see whether they are all right. It is very difficult to transpose them after they have once been untied. In

addition to the ordinary rule of position, compare the one page with that next to it. Only the two center pages of a form can be alongside of each other. In an eight-page form, four and five are together; in a sixteen, eight and nine; and in a thirty-two, sixteen and seventeen. The pages next each other always make one more than the total number of pages in the form. Pages I and 16 go together, 2 and 15, 3 and 14, and so on. The folio figures, if placed at the end of a line, always come at the side where the greatest margin is. This being adjusted to satisfaction, untie the center page, being careful to pull out the cord gently, and push up the furniture around it. Repeat this with each page until all are done, when quoins can be tightened, always untying the page nearest the angle of cross-bar first, and gradually working from that to the one nearest where foot and side-sticks join. There is great liability of letters being drawn out at the end of lines, or of their slipping by, particularly commas and hyphens, which should be guarded against. The form may then be locked up preparatory to taking a revise. This must be done equally all around, pressure being applied at the foot first, and then at the sides, but never proceeding to use the shooting-stick and mallet until the whole has been made as tight with the fingers, or "persuader"much used in some offices—as possible.—London Printers' Register.



OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE delegates from Toronto are Matthew Ryan and W. H. Parr, respectively president and financial secretary of the local union.

A NUMBER of the stand-bys of Denver Union propose to take a trip to Kansas City during the sessions of the International Typographical Union.

THE New York *Herald* recently refused a very large sum of money for a display advertisement with a cut. The *Herald* has made a rule to take no cut advertisements for any sum of money.

THE Detroit Free Press and Evening News have donned new dresses, and the latter has purchased a new web perfecting press. It is said that the other two dailies will follow suit ere long.

Pressmen's Union, No. 10, of Toronto, has changed its regular meeting night from the second Friday to the second Saturday in each month. Its vice-president, Mr. Albert Higgins, has been elected delegate to Kansas City.

THE boys in the Jamesburg (New Jersey) Reform School are to be taught the printing trade, and a weekly paper is to be issued by them, under the direction of somebody who claims to be a printer. We think New Jersey has more cranks to the square inch than any state in the Union.

A PITTSBURGH correspondent in reference to the mode of imposing twelves and twenty-fours, as described in the March issue of The Inland Printer, and credited to Miss French, of Battle Creek, writes to say that he has used it for the past twenty-five years—invariably on long runs.

THE Detroit morning papers are enterprising. In order to have their issues delivered to their subscribers in the Saginaw Valley, north, south and western parts of the state, and also Northern Ohio and Indiana, they have chartered special trains, and will have the papers delivered several hours earlier, thus placing them ahead of both Cincinnati and Cleveland papers.

At the last meeting of London (Canada) Typographical Union the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Chas. Melbourne; vice-president, A. Roddam; recording secretary, A. E. White; financial secretary, Frank Plant; treasurer, Ed. Fleming; sergeant-at-arms, John Element; board of directors, Messrs. Chas. Doe, J. W. Thorpe, John Hooper, Wm. Hardey, Henry Housen. International Typographical Union delegate, R. Matthews. Trades and Labor Council delegates, Chas. Doe, H. Thompson and R. Matthews.

THE Free Press Printing Company, of London, Canada, have taken a flat in the building south of their present location, and have put in a skylight and added the necessary rooms required for their increasing business, which embraces wood engraving, zinc etching, photography and photo-engraving. This company publish a daily and weekly newspaper, and do book and job printing, lithographing, steel, copper, stone and wood engraving, photography, photo-zinc etching and photo-engraving, as also a rapidly increasing paper-bag business. They run sixteen presses, two folders, two paper cutters, varnishing machine, etc.

At a meeting of Louisville Pressmen's Union, held on Friday evening, March 30, Mr. Charles F. Taylor, president, was elected a delegate to attend the International Typographical Union. Mr. Taylor has been for ten years past foreman of the Bradley & Gilbert pressrooms, and is recognized as one of the best pressmen in that city. Gentlemanly and courteous, he makes friends of all who meet him. He is a conservative representative of labor, believing in rights of employers as well as workmen. He has written a number of papers on the subject of pressmen's unions, which have attracted considerable attention throughout the country.

The Cincinnati Typographical Union has just perfected a satisfactory arrangement with the Newspaper Association of that city, which is to continue for five years, of which the following are the chief features: "The Newspaper Association binds itself to employ none but compositors who shall be members of Typographical Union No. 3, and to respect and observe the constitution, by-laws and scale of prices of said union as now in force, subject to the following changes: Composition on morning papers to be 45 cents per 1,000; on afternoon papers, 41

cents per 1,000. Fifty hours in six days to constitute a week's work. No one is to be excluded from working seven days, which shall be paid for as overtime, when his services are required. Extra men on advertisements will be paid 1,200 an hour. Cuts and electrotypes shall be placed in the forms by the foreman, and no charge made therefor. If the proprietors see fit to introduce typesetting machines, they bind themselves to allow none but union printers to operate them, and to pay the operators the established weekly scale. No plate or matrix matter will be allowed in any paper under the jurisdiction of Cincinnati Union, No. 3."

At a recent meeting of Kansas City Typographical Union, No. 80, the following resolutions and preamble were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, As a great many delegates to recent sessions of the International Typographical Union have absented themselves and returned home before adjournment, and,

WHEREAS, Business of supreme importance is neglected, laid over, or only partially considered, in consequence of a small attendance during the last and most important days of the session, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Kansas City Typographical Union, No. 80, request all sister unions to instruct their delegates to remain and attend the coming session of the International Typographical Union, from the opening until the adjournment of said session, to the end that all business may be properly and intelligently considered.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be furnished all sister unions and also the officers of the International Typographical Union.

FOR EIGN.

THE Illustrated London News is about to publish an Australian edition in Melbourne.

THE Transvaal Daily News, South Africa, is a new journal published at Johannesburg, Witwatersrend Gold-Fields. Its get-up is said to be creditable.

THE Morning News is the title of a new English daily paper published at Berlin. It is the first daily published in a foreign language in the German metropolis.

THE import duty on machines into British Cape Colony for industrial purposes, which are driven by steam, heat, electricity, gas, water, wind or by animal power, has been abolished.

UPWARDS of 400,000 copies were printed of the jubilee number of the *Graphic*. Of these about 90,000 went to India and the colonies. To get through the work in time the publishers had to employ several other firms to do the machining, which entailed twenty-three different printings—9,200,000 impressions.

AT Sydney and Newcastle, Australia, business is reported as rather brisk; at Wellington and Adelaide it is exceedingly dull, and the same condition of affairs is reported from Brisbane, where the number of men out of employment is reported on the increase. In Melbourne, trade has slightly improved, and with the advent of fine weather better times are expected.

Austria-Hungary has one of the oldest newspapers in the world. January I, was the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Pressburger Zeitung. A copy of the first issue has been preserved at the National Museum in Buda-Pesth. Vienna has a more ancient paper, the Wiener Zeitung, which is the official gazette, and was founded in 1700.

The Vienna printers are petitioning the government to abolish the stamp duty on newspapers and calendars, to allow the free street sale of newspapers and periodicals, and to limit the work of the imperial printing office to bona fide official work, and to the printing of the paper money. The minister who received it at the hands of Herr Friedrich Jasper held out little hope of the principal requests being granted.

Among the many exchanges received at this office, none are more and few so welcome as the *Writer*, a monthly magazine for literary workers, published at Boston, Massachusetts, and edited by Wm. H. Hills and Robert Luce. The subjects discussed are all of a practical character, and the contributors to its columns rank among the ablest writers in the country. Every issue is a sample copy, and we do not know how a dollar can be used to better advantage than by sending it for a year's subscription. By the way, the present is a good time to do so, as the second volume commences with the April issue.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The spring issue of the *Typographic Messenger*, published by James Conner's Sons, is now ready. It is a beauty.

C. G. Burgoyne, book and job printer, 146–150 Centre street, New York, has recently issued a book of one hundred pages, containing specimens of types, borders, etc., to be found in his establishment. It is needless to add the assortment is large and varied.

"NICK" has been substituted for the *Devil*, a quarterly, four-page, illustrated publication, issued by E. L. Magill, 60 Duane street, New York. In explication of the change of title the publisher informs us that the *Devil* has served his term of one year, and has consequently been promoted.

FINDING THE SUN IN A STORM.—A correspondent writes to the Boston *Journal*: "Reading accounts of so many being lost in the snow and fog, I would call your attention to a single means of determining the position of the sun at any time of the day, which is by placing the point of a knife-blade or a sharp lead pencil on the thumb-nail, which will cast a shadow directly from the sun, no matter how thick the snow or fog is. Try it."

Mr. Henry G. Hamilton, a gentleman well and favorably known to the printers of the United States as the early builder of the Universal press, at Rochester, New York, has recently closed an engagement with Mr. John Thomson, manufacturer of Colt's Armory and Universal presses, to travel for that gentleman, particularly in the West, in the interests of his business. The selection is an excellent one, alike from the standpoint of experience and natural aptitude for the position.

A LARGE number of our eastern exchanges, under dates of March 15, 16 and 17, have a uniform heading "Snowbound," which explains the reason of their delay in publication. One of these, which suffices for a number of others, says: "The editor of this journal was snowbound in a suburban town from Monday morning until noon of Thursday (March 15), without even telegraphic communication with this city, and the snow blockades, which stopped all regular traffic here, were not to be overcome even by the proverbial perseverance of the printer's 'devils.'"

PRANG'S Easter art prints for 1888 are particularly rich and tasty, both in the printing and decorating, a great deal of hand decorating having been put on the satin prints as well as on the paper novelties. Among the many useful and fancy articles into which the satin prints are wrought are bookmarks, sachels, sachel bags, handkerchief cases, banners, portfolios, etc. Quite a number of Easter booklets (Easter song, Easter greeting, Easter cross, Easter crown, a song for Easter day, Easter morning, Easter harmony, Easter music and others), and two Easter books complete the line. Altogether it is of a very high order.

Joseph Moxon, who was the first writer upon the technique of type-founding, printing, etc. (1683), gave as his receipt for type-metal the following proportions: twenty-five pounds of metal lead to three pounds of iron and antimony, melted together. In Germany, about the middle of the last century, according to Smith, type-metal was a mixture of steel, iron, copper, brass, tin and lead. We read of a printer who cast types "after a peculiar manner, by cutting his punches in wood, and sinking them afterward into leaden matrices; yet the letters cast in them were deeper than the French generally are."

A NEW invention has been patented by W. H. Turner, Tunstall, England, for printing designs upon paper. It embraces a hollow printing cylinder upon which the color is placed and against which the strip of paper, or other material on which the design is to be printed, is pressed. It consists, in the combination with a heated printing cylinder, of an india-rubber roller or blanket, which, by means of water or other means, is protected from excessive heat. The color is applied direct to the printing cylinder by means of a plate or doctor, without the intervention of a roller, and there is provided, in combination with the doctor, an adjustable balance weight or weights for regulating the pressure against the cylinder.

An entirely new machine has been invented for printing postal cards from the roll, and to turn them out packed in bundles of twenty-five.

This machine prints the cards at the rate of 300 in a minute in the usual way, by means of a rotary press. A set of knives then cuts the cards off and drops them four abreast into little cells specially prepared for them. When twenty-five cards have dropped out a set of steel fingers turns the pack over, twines a paper band about it and pastes it together. The packages are caught in an endless belt of buckets, which carry them into an adjoining room, where they are received by girls, who place them in boxes ready for delivery. It is said one man can look after two machines.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Auburn, N. Y.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening (female), 16 cents; bookwork (female), 18 and 20 cents; job printers, per week, \$5 to \$12. Chief Jewhurst, of the late firm of Jewhurst & Plumb, has been appointed superintendent of fire alarm in connection with chief engineer. Mr. Jewhurst is the best pressman in this part of the state.

Austin, Tex.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, \$20 per week; job printers, per week, \$20 to \$24. Extra session legislature called for April 16, will make good work here for about two months.

Bangor, Maine.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening, 16% cents; job printers, per week, \$10.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. At the last regular meeting No. 8r adopted a new constitution and set of by-laws; also raising monthly dues to 35 cents per month. Mr. John Killeleagh is with us again after an absence of two years, looking hale and hearty.

Bismarck, Dak.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$25. This union will not send a delegate to Kansas City this year, although one of our members will be there, but not as a delegate.

Charleston, S. C.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. Subs increasing in numbers, and the quantity of work given out does not keep any very busy; a sub to each sit is about the ratio now.

Chicago.—State of trade, fairly active; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 46 cents; evening, 41 cents; weekly papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Chicago appears to be the dumping ground for a host of incompetents, or for compositors who are worthless for anything but the straightest of straight composition. This city is flooded with help of this character, and a miserable experience awaits printers (?) of the class alluded to if they have the temerity to pay Chicago a visit.

Detroit. — State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. We have under consideration an increase in the scale for newspapers of 3 cents per 1,000. The weekly Sunday papers now pay 36 cents, an increase of 3 cents.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, not good; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 26½ cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. The plates have knocked work on the papers out. Not a paper here uses press reports. Chicago plate telegraph holds the town. Jobwork is fair.

Fort Worth, Tex.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Several new arrivals in last two weeks, and while subbing is very good, the supply is equal to the demand.

Halifax, N. S.—State of trade, medium; prospects, not over bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, \$9; job printers, per week, \$9. The rush is over and some men are out of work. We can hardly expect another brisk spell for a month or two. The Labor Commission opens its sessions this week. Mr. John Armstrong, an ex-president of the International Typographical Union, is one of its members.

Houston, Tex.—State of trade, dull; prospects, doubtful; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Bookwork is over for the season; jobbing is moderately active.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—State of trade, active; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$14. Subbing is good.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, better; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; week work, \$17. C. H. Salinas was elected recording secretary at last meeting. Sam Hudson has bought an interest in the Bank Note Printing Co., which is now the Kimberly-Hudson Printing Co. Ramsey, Millett & Hudson have dissolved, Ramsey and Millett taking the real estate and Frank Hudson the plant and business. The Times is now running forty-three cases, and spring advertising is picking up through the town. No. 80 is making preparations for the International in June. If the Typothetæ want peace, and prefer union men to rats, let them send a committee of conference here. They have the material and we have the workmen.

London, Ont.—State of trade, good; prospects, excellent; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$9 to \$11. Bill Doyle is paying us a visit after a long sojourn abroad.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, per week, \$18; job printers, per week, \$21. At our March meeting John S. Mappa was elected delegate to the International Typographical Union. Messrs. E. S. Livermore, W. G. King and John S. Mappa were the candidates, and all were well supported by their friends.

Manchester, N. H.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 20 to 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. The compositors on the Daily Press recently "struck" on account of being refused a market, but returned after a few days, the managers promising them their rights.

Minneapolis, Minn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. There is a prospect of a raise in the weekly job scale to \$18 per week.

Ottawa, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, decreasing; composition on morning papers, 36½ cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, 33⅓ cents; job printers, per week, \$11. Fifteen men called out of Free Press office on April 7. Five more coming out on Monday. No cards received.

South Bend, Ind.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$11 and \$16. W. R. McCracken is to represent No. 128 at Kansas City. We have a sufficient force here to do all work, but it is a noticeable fact that "tourists" are very scarce. Everything connected with labor is running very smoothly.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week. \$10.

Salt Lake City.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 to \$20. The Weekly Times, an offshoot of the defunct Evening Times, made its first appearance March 10.

Tacoma, W. T.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18 for eight hours work per day.

Terre Haute, Ind.—State of trade, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Toronto.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good for spring trade; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 331/3 cents; job printers, per week, \$11. Plenty of men.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week \$15. James Sims has been elected delegate to the International. The Daily Intelligencer got out a "state boom" edition, sixteen pages, on March 31, showing the advantages of West Virginia over any state in the Union.

Youngstown, Ohio.—State of trade, very good; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening, 33⅓ cents; bookwork, \$15 per week; job printers, per week, \$15.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

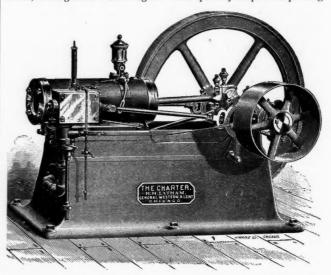
J. P. TRENTER, 76 Market street, successor to the Chicago Brass Rule Works, one of the most proficient workmen in his line of business in the United States, is now prepared to furnish to the trade all kinds of brass rule, leads, slugs and metal furniture, of which a large stock is constantly kept on hand. Mr. Trenter gives his undivided attention to his business and his customers, belongs to no rings or combination, and furnishes the best material the market affords at the lowest possible margins.

INKOLEUM.

The demand for this preparation is steadily increasing, and deservedly so, for wherever a thorough test has been made of its qualities it has proved equal to the emergency, and been recognized as the pressman's friend, filling a long-felt want. In a number of instances where we have recommended its use, we have been assured it has done all it was claimed it would do. It reduces all printing inks instantly, without impairing the color, while as a quick drier it has no equal. It can be used in any weather, is always of the same consistency, and is unaffected by heat or cold, no matter what the temperature may be. Skeptics can satisfy themselves with a practical test, and if the test be a thorough one, indorsement will take the place of their skepticism. Price (half-pound bottle), 50 cents. For sale by all typefoundries and printers' supply houses.

THE NEW SILENT CHARTER GAS ENGINE.

We direct the especial attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Charter Gas Engine and Charter Gasoline Engine, to be found in the present issue, and for which Mr. H. Latham, 318 Dearborn street, is the general western agent. It is specially adapted for printing



offices, and has given general satisfaction wherever used. With the new improved igniter, connected therewith, no flame is required to ignite the gas, a hot tube being used for this purpose, a feature which simplifies the machinery, while it at the same time dispenses with the cleaning which is necessary in all other gas engines, and which has heretofore been one of the great drawbacks connected with their use. It is also an advantage, inasmuch as it renders the engine silent in its operation, and removes the escape of odor. It is neat, clean, safe, and economical, and dispenses with the services of an engineer.

These engines were placed on the market some three years ago by Mr. Latham, and are now in extensive use through most of the cities and towns of the United States, both those which have and which have not gas works, where they have given the utmost satisfaction.

GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The largest exclusive manufactory of job printing and paper-cutting machinery in the world is that of the Globe Manufacturing Company. In it they build seven sizes of their celebrated "Peerless" job presses, besides two sizes of their "Clipper" press and one size of the "Jewel" press; also three sizes of end lever "Peerless" cutters; two sizes of their front lever "Peerless" cutters; two sizes of their side lever "Peerless" cutters, and a small 23-inch "Jewel" cutter, which is a marvel of simplicity and strength. They carry a full line of the goods of their manufacture at their Chicago and New York offices, and are always pleased to have printers in need of strictly first-class machines call and examine goods.

BURLINGTON ROUTE FAST TRAINS.

"The Burlington's number one" leaves Chicago at noon every day; arrives at Omaha the next morning, and at Denver the next evening. This is the only train by which you can go from Chicago to Denver without being two nights on the road.

Its daily fast train for Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison leaves Chicago in the afternoon, arriving in Kansas City the next morning.

This is the pioneer fast train between Chicago and Kansas City.

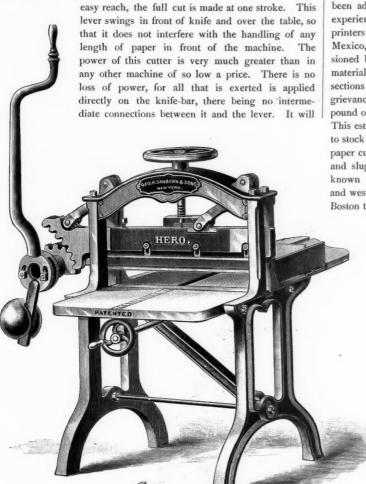
Its second Omaha fast daily train leaves Chicago in the afternoon, arriving at Omaha and Council Bluffs the next forenoon.

This second Omaha fast train runs through to Denver, and both it and the fast train for Kansas City make direct connection with trains arriving at Peoria in the evening from Columbus, Indianapolis and all points east. See that your ticket reads via the C. B. & Q. R. R. It can be obtained of any coupon ticket agent of its own or connecting lines, or by addressing Paul Morton, general passenger and ticket agent, Chicago.

SANBORNS' LATEST-THE "HERO."

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York, have recently placed on the market a new paper and card cutter called the "Hero," a cut of which is herewith presented. For a small cutter, it is claimed that this machine has the greatest capacity, power and strength of any ever offered to the trade.

It is built in the same superior manner that Sanborns' machines always are, embodying first-class material and good workmanship, combined with thorough adaptability for its purpose. The Hero is a most convenient machine to operate. By the hand lever, which is within



cut full 23 inches, and a pile 3½ inches thick. The back-gauge is 18 inches wide, can be run back 23¾ inches from knife, and drawn forward to within ½ inch of knife. It is also very close to back side-gauge for convenience in squaring narrow as well as wide piles. The front table extends 12 inches in front of knife, and is provided with a fine brass measuring-rule divided into eighths of inches. As a label cutter the Hero has no equal. Wide bearings and perfect fitting of knife-bar between rigid frames insure absolute accuracy in all cutting. The increased strength gained by use of the arched cross-head over the old style straight one is taken advantage of in the Hero as in all of Sanborns' cutters. The knife is of the highest grade, and can be leveled by screws in top of knife-bar. The value of this machine as a card cutter is unquestioned. A pile of board can be cut to any desired size. One sheet at a time can be cut without aid of clamp, thus dispensing with the usual card shears. Price, \$80.

THE proceedings of the eighth annual meeting of the West Michigan Press Association, held at Manistee, June 21-24, 1887, have recently been published. They make an interesting pamphlet of twenty-eight pages, are creditably compiled and creditably printed.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE OMAHA BRANCH OF THE UNION TYPEFOUNDRY.

It is with pleasure we direct the attention of the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, especially those in the western states, to the advertisement of the Omaha Branch of the Union Typefoundry of Chicago, to be found in the present issue. The establishment of such an institution in such a prominent business center cannot fail to be appreciated, and, consequently, patronized, by those whose material interests have been advanced thereby, supplying, as it does, a want which has been experienced, and grievously so, for a number of years, especially by the printers of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Idaho, Dakota, New Mexico, and the West. The delay and annoyance heretofore occasioned by an inability to obtain, without sending east therefor, sorts or material required in a hurry are too well known to the craft in these sections to require more than a passing reference. Now all these grievances are obviated, and everything from a printing press to a pound of leads can be obtained on demand almost at their own doors. This establishment carries a full line of all printers' materials required to stock a first-class printing office, including cylinder and job presses, paper cutters, inks, wood type, metal furniture, labor-saving rules, leads, and slugs, galleys, cabinets, etc. It is also general agent for the wellknown Campbell printing presses and Stonemetz folding machines, and western representative for the Central, Cleveland, Manhattan, and Boston typefoundries.

In the selection of a business manager it has been fortunate indeed. Its representative, Mr. H. J. Pickering, formerly of the Campbell Printing Press & Manufacturing Company, is a thoroughly reliable and qualified man of business, whose entire time and energies are devoted to building up its interests; and under his supervision, the printers of Omaha, and the West in general, who favor him with their orders, may rest assured that they will be promptly and satisfactorily filled. Its location is 419 South Eleventh street, Omaha.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Henry L. Bullen, who, for the past five years, has been connected with the management of the well-known house of Golding & Co., 183 Fort Hill Square, Boston, is about to proceed to Australia to take charge of a printers' and bookbinders' supply department shortly to be established by the equally well-known and reliable firm of Cowan & Co., paper makers, Edinburgh, Scotland. Cowan & Co. have their principal Australian house in Melbourne, with branches in Sydney, Adelaide, Dunedin (N. Z.), and Brisbane. It is intended that nothing shall be handled which is not first-class, and

special attention will be given to American machinery and appliances for printers' and bookbinders' use, and their services are offered as agents for the Australian Colonies to all manufacturers of first-class machinery and supplies suited to the requirements of the Australian trade. All goods they accept agencies for will be carried in stock and thoroughly advertised. By a fortunate coincidence, this new department will be established at the time of the International Exhibition, thus affording them an unrivaled opportunity to present the special claims of Amerian manufacturers to the printers of Australia. Mr. Bullen does not leave until June, and in the meantime may be addressed in care of Messrs. Golding & Co.

In securing the services of Mr. Bullen, Cowan & Co. are to be congratulated. Few persons are so thoroughly posted, or so peculiarly qualified by practical experience, attainments and natural qualifications to acceptably fill this responsible position, as this gentleman. He is a wide-awake, reliable, energetic man of business, and takes with him to his new field of labor the good wishes of all who have ever had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and their name is legion.

While we part with him with regret, we hope to have the pleasure of hearing from him in the near future. PRINTERS—Ambitious young man desires position in first-class job office, where he can finish his trade. Has served three years, and can do ordinary job and straight composition. Address, F. J. BRUNNER, 487 Eighth avenue, New York.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—By practical printer in a good, sound business; can put in \$1,000 worth of material, part quite new, the whole having cost upward of \$2,000; no presses, all clear; news or job. Address, "SOUND BUSINESS," care of INLAND PRINTER, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Steam job office, with large run of profitable work.

Business firmly established. Fine location; low rent. \$1,750, part cash only.

KING & MEAD, Attorneys, 42 Skinner Block, Denver, Colo.

SECOND EDITION. PRICE 50 Cents.

PRINTERS' READY RECKONER, by H. G. Bishop. what was needed." Shows at a glance the cost of any number of sheets of any weight of paper, and at any price per pound (from 8 to 70 pounds, and from 6 to 25 cents per pound). Will save its cost in one day. To be had of H. G. Bishop, 96 Clinton Ave., Albany, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., type-founders, New York and Chicago.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—One-third interest in the largest job office in Los Angeles for sole at August 1988 Office in Los Angeles for sale at \$4,000; very easy terms to a good printer. Address FRED L. ALLES, Riverside, Cal.

WANTED—Copies of THE INLAND PRINTER of No. 4, Vol. 3. Apply, TREASURER, INLAND PRINTER Co., Chicago.

WANTED—To complete file, No. 2 of Vol. I INLAND PRINTER. Address, stating price, F. T. IRWIN, Manchester, N. H.

WANTED—A good second-hand paper cutter, 42-inch knife, or wider. Address, giving particulars, GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO., 184 Monroe street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A printing, engraving, and rubber stamp office in manufacturing district; the owner has been in office since 1879, and the business is paying first-class. "RUBBER STAMP," care of INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—By a practical job and news printer of twelve years' experience in all branches of typographical and newspaper work, position as editor or foreman of first-class weekly. C. HENRY, care of INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent man to take country orders for a bindery, general book, job printing, and lithographing house. Address "J. C.," care of Inland Printer, Chicago, Ill., stating experience and qualifications fully.

WANTED—By a practical printer, an interest in a paying office; city or country. Will put in capital, and will either take charge of mechanical or business department. Address "G," care Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Chicago.



WANTED.

Those in need of Counters to send for Circular and Prices to W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, Wis.

TYPOGRAPHICAL HAND-BOOK.

VOL. I—CALCULATIONS.

Contains numerous tables and computations devised for saving time and labor to the compositor, foreman, or employing printer, and of practical use to all connected with typography.

Contains accurate answers to all typographical calculations, and is especially designed for the piece-hand and for estimating the weight, quantity, etc., of type, leads, slugs, and furniture.

PRICE, - - - - 50 CENTS.

PRICE, - - Sent post paid, on receipt of price, by
J. H. GRIFFES,
P. O. Box 420, Chicago, Ill.

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Book, Cover, News, Manila, Rope Manila and Express Papers.

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153 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

MILLS: LOCKLAND, RIALTO and CRESCENT.

The Chicago Brass Rule Works,

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IS NOW FURNISHING

FURNITURE, .

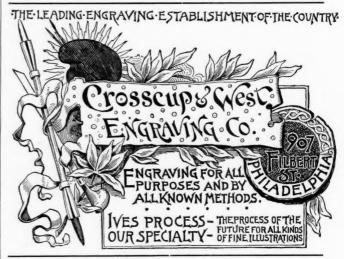
Which for strength, accuracy and durability, is superior to any to be found in the market.

It is made to Standard Picas and guaranteed to be absolutely true.

And such is the universal testimony of Printers who have used it.

Price, 25 cts. per lb. A liberal discount allowed on all orders over 100 lbs.

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SEND FOR SPECIMENS AND SPECIAL PRICES.

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No. 207 Chestnut Street, ST. LOUIS.

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WE do not attempt to cover the entire field, but our lines of Book, Cover and Print Papers are the best goods produced of their respective grades. Order of us, and get the best. We make a specialty of yearly contracts on Roll News.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS.

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MYSTIC RIVER, CONN.

Rival Paper Cutter.



CUT OF LIGHT CUTTER.

The Best in the Market. Has all the Improvements of other

Cutters. Greater Thickness of Paper can be Cut.

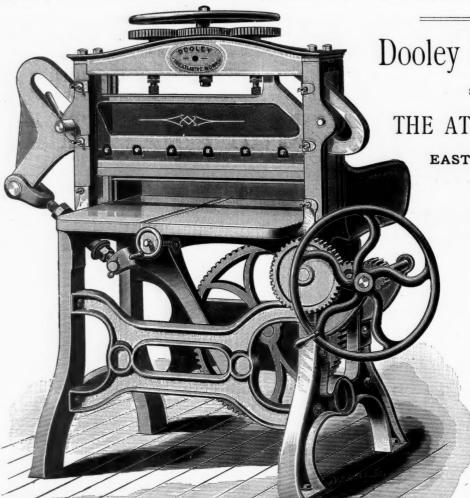
Less Power required to do the same work.

HE patentee of this new Paper Cutter, the "RIVAL," having had many years' experience in designing and manufacturing Paper Cutters, feels confident that this Cutter will fully meet the demands of all who wish a good Paper Cutter at reasonable prices. It has all the improvements of other Cutters, such as sliding motion of knife, side and back gauges, etc.; also has rules inserted in front and back tables. In design and finish it has no superior; in workmanship and material it is first-class. Its claims of superiority over other Cutters are based on the patented mechanical movement for operating the knife, consisting in the novel arrangement of a disk having anti-friction steel rollers, this disk secured to end of lever shaft as shown in cut; by this arrangement four inches thickness of paper can be cut with perfect ease. This being the principal point to gain in a lever Cutter, we are confident the "RIVAL" will "fill the bill."

24-inch, will Square 24 inches, - - - Price, \$110
30-inch, " " 30 " Extra Heavy - " 150
30-inch, " " 30 " Extra Heavy - " 200
33-inch, " " 30 " " " " 250
F. O. B. Cars, Mystic River. Extra charge for Boxing and Crating, \$3.00 to \$4.00.
No charge for Skids.

H. H. LATHAM, WESTERN AGENT, 318 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Stock constantly on hand.



Dooley Paper Cutters,

THE ATLANTIC WORKS.

EAST BOSTON, MASS.



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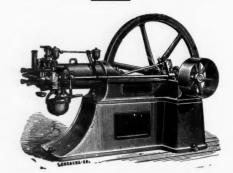
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SIZES: 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 15, 25 horsepower.

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LARGE STOCK OF USED PRESSES, TYPES, ETC., WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

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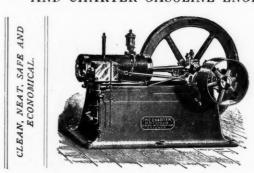
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Was drawn and engraved from a photograph in TWENTY

MINUTES, cast and finished ready for the press
in TWENTY MINUTES more.



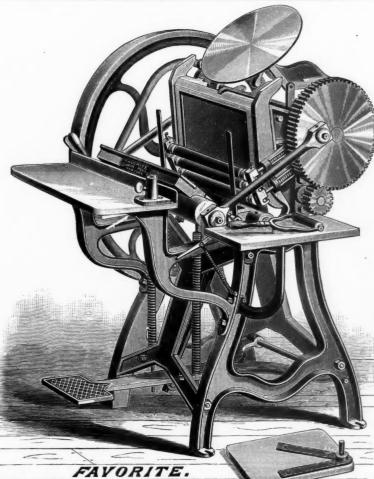
The Quickest, Cheapest and Best Method known. No experience as an engraver or expensive outfit required. Write for Circulars of the

STAR ENGRAVING PLATES.

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The Best and Cheapest in the World.

OUR SALES IN THE LAST FOUR

YEARS HAVE OUTSTRIPPED

ALL OTHERS.

SHARP, WISE AND ECONOMIC PRINTERS
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NEW YORK.

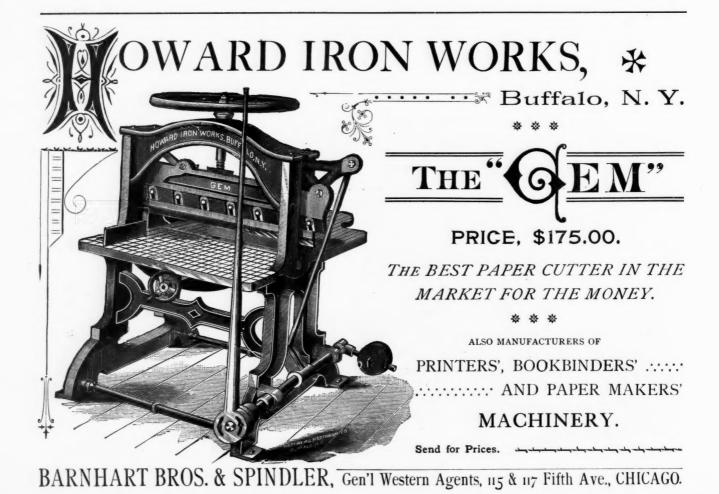
CHILD ACME CUTTER AND PRESS CO.

64 Federal Street, BOSTON, MASS.

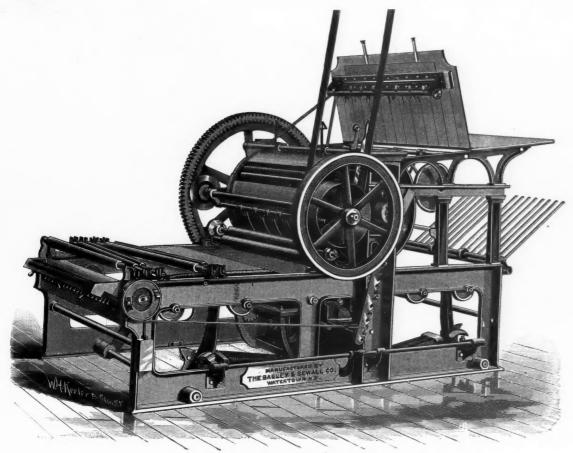
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MONTAGUE & FULLER, General Agents,

41 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.



THE BAGLEY & SEWALL Co., Watertown, N.Y.



No. 5 "COMPLETE" PRESS.

THE COMPLETE PRESS.

The COMPLETE PRESS is built in the same size as the Country. The form rollers cover the entire form. It has our new combination screw distributer, four angle rollers with riders, color back fountain, tapeless delivery, extra card delivery, new gripper mechanism, springs adjustable at each end, and spring trip. We furnish with this press one set compo rollers, roller mold, cylinder packing, steam fixtures, wrenches, etc.

THE COUNTRY PRESS.

BUILT IN THE FOLLOWING SIZES:

No. 1.—Bed, 3 No. 2.—" 3	8 x 54,	Form,	33 x 50	No. 4.— Bed, No. 5.— "	33 x 48, 29 x 42,	Form,	28 x 44 24 x 38
	34 X 50,	66	20 x 46	No. 6 "	28 x 38,		23 X 33

This press can be run at a higher rate of speed without springs and with *less noise* than any other Country Press. We furnish with it two full sets of roller stocks, *tapeless delivery*, new gripper mechanism, rubber blanket or hard packing, wrenches, etc.

Compo rollers, \$15.00 per set. Steam fixtures, \$50.00 extra.

JOB AND NEWS PRESS.

TWO AND FOUR ROLLER. TWO REVOLUTION. FRONT DELIVERY.

This press is extra heavy, and is designed to do good work at high speeds. They have all the advantages of the "Complete," with the addition of withdrawing underguides which effectually prevents

wrinkling the sheet, particularly when printing "rule" or "border." They are built in the following sizes:

No.	I Bed,	38 X 54	Form, 33 x 50	Speed, 1	800 per hou
	2 "	35 X 52	" 30 x 48	*** 2	000 "
No.	3 "	34 X 50	44 20 X 46	" 2	100 11
	4 "	33 X 48	11 28 X 44	" 2	200 "
	5 "	20 X 42	" 24 x 38	66 2	500 44
	6 "	28 x 38	" 23 X 33		
	PR 66	24 × 20	** TO Y OF		

JOB AND BOOK PRESS.

TWO OR FOUR ROLLER.

TWO REVOLUTION.

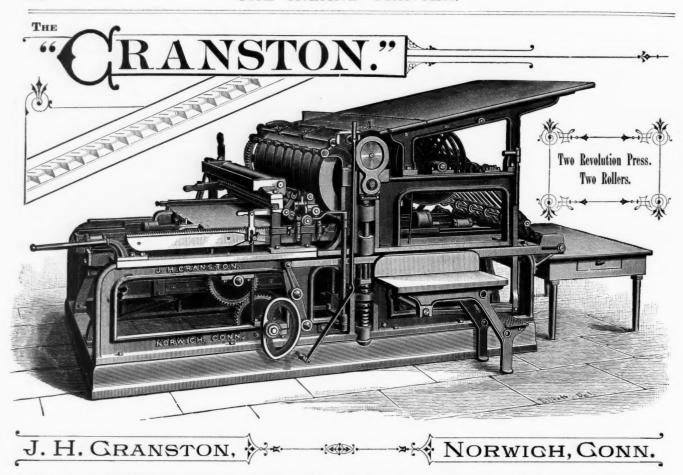
No. 1.— Bed, 41 x 57, Form, 37 x 53 | No. 3.— Bed, 35 x 50, Form, 30 x 46 No. 2.— " 38 x 54, " 33 x 50 | No. 4.— " 29 x 42, " 44 x 38

No. 2.— " 38 x 54, " 33 x 50 | No. 4.— " 29 x 42, " 24 x 38

This press is simple in construction, and has great strength and rigidity of impression; the rollers cover the entire form. It delivers the sheet in front, printed side up, in full view of both feeder and pressman; it has cylinder trip, spring throw-off, retreating front and underguides, new gripper mechanism, removable fountain knife, adjustable feed gauges, perfect register, shifting angle rollers, distribution unequaled except by our Book Series; the form rollers can be put in or out of contact with both form and distributer by a single movement of a lever; the new bed motion permits the press to be run at a speed limited only to the ability of the feeder.

THE BOOK PRESS.

This style has all the advantages of the "Job and Book," and are what we term "Double Enders," having two fountains and distributing apparatus. Distribution unequaled by any press in the world. This series built, in same sizes as the Job and Book Press.



A Revolution in Galleys!'

An All-Brass Galley sold at the same price as a Brass-Lined Galley, We herewith take the pleasure of introducing our "All-Brass Galley"

"SUGGESS" *

which is the most durable, strongest, more accurate and everlasting Galley manufactured for the price. Our Galley is made of a Solid Brass Rim, mechanically put together, and will stand any pressure. It is above all other Galleys with soldered or riveted rims. These Galleys have had a fair trial and stood their test, which the testimonials below will show.

Prices of the All-Brass Galley "Success,"

PATENT APPLIED FOR.



Newspaper Galleys.

Single...3‡x23‡ inside...\$2.00 Single...3‡x15‡ inside... 1.75 Single ...3‡x11‡ inside... 1.50 Medium. 5 x23‡ inside... 2.50 Double..6‡x23‡ inside... 2.50

Job Galleys.

Octavo ... 6x10 inside. \$2.00 Quarto ... 6\frac{1}{2}x13 inside. 2.50 Foolscap ... 9x14 inside. 2.75 Medium ... 10x16 inside. 3.50 Royal ... 12x18 inside. 4 50 Sup. Royal.14x21 inside. 4 50 Imperial ... 15x22 inside. 4.50 Republican 18x25 inside. 5.00

ALL BRASS GALLEY.

TESTIMONIALS

"THE SUN" Composing Room.

"THE SUN" Composing Room.

Messers, F. WESEL & CO.
Gents: I have been using your All-Brass "Success" Galley in "The Sun"
Office for three months, and can truthfully say that it is the best Galley I have ever seen.

"THE WORLD" Composing Room.

Messers, F. WESEL & CO.
Gentlemen: Of all the Galleys that you have furnished to "The World", once stand better wear than your latest invention, the All-Brass "Success"
Galley. No better finished Galley has come under my observation in thirty years' experience in the printing business.

Very truly yours, O. CYPIOT.

F. WESEL & CO.,

Manufacturers of PRINTERS' MATERIALS

Pat. Stereotype Blocks, Brass Rules, Wrought Iron Chases, Galley Racks and other Printers' Materials. A large stock of Job Presses, Paper Cutters, Stands, Cases, etc., etc., always kept on hand.

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Dauntless Job Press.

Less likely to get out of Order than any other Press.

Simple, Strong and Durable.



Simplicity and Strength Combined.

TRUTH IN A NUTSHELL.

BUSINESS man always wants the worth of his money, and to get the best goods the market affords for the least price. The Printer is no exception to the rule. That is the main reason the DAUNTLESS PRESS meets with such a hearty welcome from the fraternity. It is a Reliable, Strong and Speedy Press, has no cams or other intricate appliances. Has adjustable grippers and reliable impression throw-off. Guaranteed to print from the smallest card to full form with entire satisfaction. Carefully read the following prices—F. O. B. in New York:

PLAIN PRESS WITHOUT THROW-OFF.

BRIGHT FINISHED PRESS WITH THROW-OFF.

8 x 12, inside of Chase, -\$85.00 9 x 13, - 135.00 10 x 15,

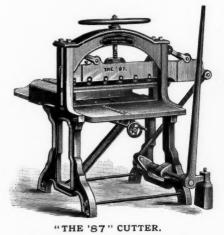
8 x 12, inside of Chase, - \$110.00 9 x 13, " " - 125.00 10 x 15, " " - 160.00 3 x 19, " " - 300.00

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Four blocks from Grand Central Depot.



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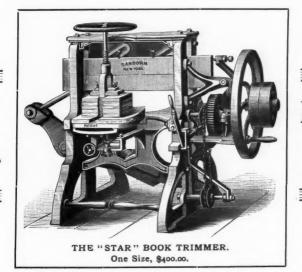


THE "GEM" CUTTER.

30 inch, - - \$200.0
32 inch, - - 250.0

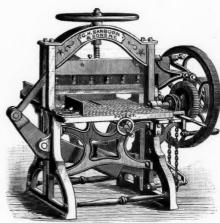
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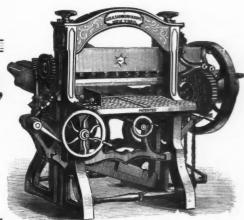
THE "STAR" CUTTER.

30 inch, - - - \$375.00

Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons,

69 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.

MANUFACTORY;
STANDARD MACHINERY CO.,
Mystic River, Conn.



THE "STAR" CUTTER

34 inch, - \$600.00 48 inch, - \$1,100.0 38 inch, - 750.00 54 inch, - 1,400.0 44 inch. - 900.00 64 inch. - 1,000.0

C. POTTER, JR. & CO'SE

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PATENT IMPROVED TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS

Its patent reversing mechanism consisting of a cross-belt and spring shifter, is operated by the foot, which places the Press under the immediate control of the feeder. These advantages, with its Sheet Delivery, Hinged Distributer, Caps, Positive Slide Motion, Noiseless Grippers, etc., complete a printing [17] ITH patented mechanism for controlling the vertical movement of the impression cylinder. It is extremely powerful, accurately fitted, free from friction and evenly balanced. A patented automatic device is also provided which prevents lost motion, and governs the degree of impression. machine that in every respect is equal to the most exacting demands of the times.

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